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Palestinian Affairs

Reportage, Commentary on Anti-Israeli Operation

PLF Announces Casualties

LD3105152990 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] A statement by the Palestine Liberation Front confirms that one of its fedayeen groups was able to kill and injure many of the forces of occupation during a clash in northern occupied Palestine. The statement says that Israel had pushed additional forces, including military helicopters, to the scene of the battle. The enemy radio has admitted the operation and announced that one person was killed, one soldier was missing, and a third was wounded.

The statement says that the operation came to avenge the souls of the martyrs, victims of the Black Sunday massacre, which the enemy had committed and continues to commit against Palestinian citizens in the occupied land.

'Arafat Denies PLO Involvement

JN3105221690 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2108 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (WAKH)—Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat announced here tonight that the PLO had nothing to do with the fedayeen operation carried out by a Palestinian faction off the Israeli coast yesterday.

At a news conference held at the Palestinian Embassy in Baghdad, 'Arafat said: The PLO has nothing whatsoever to do with this operation.

In reply to questions, 'Arafat rejected the idea of expelling Muhammad 'Abbas, also known as Abu-al-'Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], which claimed responsibility for the operation, from the PLO. He added: How can we expel him, considering that he was elected as a PLO Executive Committee member by the Palestine National Council [PNC]? He went on to say: The PNC is the democratic institution of which we all are proud.

Some earlier news reports said that the U.S. Administration had asked 'Arafat to expel Abu-al-'Abbas from the PLO and that it had also threatened to suspend the dialogue with the PLO.

President 'Arafat declined to say whether yesterday's operation was terrorist or not. He added: The results of this operation tell us whether it was terrorist or military.

'Arafat wondered why the U.S. Administration has failed to take a stand against the massacres and crimes being perpetrated by the Israeli Army against the Palestinian people. He added: I warned at the recent UN Security Council meeting in Geneva that the continuation of Israeli crimes and massacres against the Palestinian people would cause instability in the region.

'Arafat stressed that Israel was responsible for the failure to make any progress toward peace, despite numerous initiatives launched by the PLO, Arab states, the United Nations, and the EEC in this regard, not to mention the joint Soviet-French peace initiative.

'Arafat said that the European press has begun to describe Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir as Mr. "No." He cautioned the states that might permit or help Jewish emigration to Palestine, adding that a special Arab organization will draw up decisive measures in all fields in this regard.

President 'Arafat rejected news reports of his intention to travel to Tehran to mediate between Iran and Iraq and said: I do not want to say very much on this issue. He added that what is important is the continuation of the dialogue between Iraq and Iran. He reminded reporters of his role as a member of all the mediation committees formed during the war years.

The Palestinian president said that Israel had formed a special ministerial committee charged with drawing up plans for launching attacks against Arab states and also with killing Palestinian figures. He added that the countries targeted by the Israeli aggression are Iraq, Libya, Jordan, and southern Lebanon.

'Arafat said that the PLO has confirmed reports that Israel has built simulated targets similar to Iraqi targets in an area 22 km south of Dimona in the Negev. He added that Israeli aircraft are conducting training to strike these simulated targets. He stressed the need to continue following these activities and other activities of the Israeli Army. He added: We are closely following all of the unannounced resolutions adopted by the [Israeli] Council of Ministers on their intentions and preparations for an aggression against the Arab nation.

'Arafat 'Refused To Denounce' Raid

NC3105203690 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpt] Baghdad, May 31 (AFP)—Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasir 'Arafat refused here Thursday to condemn Wednesday's Palestinian commando raid on two Israeli beaches, but said the PLO was not behind the attack.

"We were not responsible for this operation and have no connection with it," Mr. 'Arafat said during a press conference. Pressed by journalists, the PLO chief refused to denounce the attack, saying "My response is clear and obvious."

Four Palestinian commandos were killed and 12 captured in the foiled raids on two beaches north and south of Tel Aviv, according to the Israeli military. There were no Israeli casualties.

The Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), whose leader Abu-al-'Abbas sits on the PLO Executive Committee, claimed responsibility for the operation.

Questioned on whether he would expel Abu-al-'Abbas from the Executive Committee, Mr. Arafat said: "How can I expel him when he has been chosen by the Palestine National Council (the Palestinian parliament-in-exile)?

"The PLO is a democratic organisation. We have a high regard for democracy."

The PLO chairman declined to describe Wednesday's attempted raid as a terrorist operation. "It is only the result that shows whether the operation was a terrorist act or a military action," he said, without elaborating. [passage omitted]

Damascus Palestine Broadcast

JN3105214390 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 31 May 90

[Palestine broadcast: From "Spotlight" feature]

[Text] Through the recent fedayeen operations in Haifa, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Southern Lebanon, as well as the starting of fires in the Zionist farms in retaliation for the massacre committed by the Zionists in Tel Aviv, the Palestinian resistance must have certainly conveyed to the world an explicit and clear message: If the UN Security Council is unable to continue debating the Zionists' massacres because of Washington's insistence on paralyzing the United Nations, and if Israel insists not only on rejecting peace, but also on committing massacres of Palestinian Arabs, the Palestinians will be compelled to concentrate on the use of the sole appropriate language for responding to the policy of their enemies. This language is armed struggle, armed resistance, and the dealing of blows against the enemies wherever possible.

The recent fedayeen operations are a clear message to those who support the Zionists. The resistance can reach Tel Aviv. It is as easy for the resistance that is able to strike at its enemies in the Mahane Yehuda Market in Jerusalem to strike those enemies in many other unfortified places. If the resistance has so far curbed its reaction within specific limits, this does not mean that it is unable to strike and punish.

We have frequently warned that oppression backfires, and that the collapse of peace prospects and the paralysis of the United Nations will produce severe international repercussions. In the final analysis, the Palestinians in the diaspora have a role and a say in confronting those who insist on rejecting peace and continuing to deny the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Nobody is in a position to advise a people whose rights have been usurped to control themselves while their sons are being killed. Such a people will be compelled to confront killing with killing and violence with violence in defense of themselves and their destiny.

In sum, U.S. policy bears the primary responsibility for all future misfortunes that may afflict mankind as a result of America's blind bias toward Israel. For this reason, Israel's ugly crimes and rejection of peace are the outcome of this unfair policy, whose makers believe has managed to tie the hands of the Palestinian to enable the Zionists to stab him to death.

'Arafat Praises Summit at Baghdad News Conference

JN3105213990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his full adherence to the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary Arab summit that concluded its work in Baghdad yesterday. He described the summit as one of the most successful Arab summits.

At a news conference held at the Palestinian Embassy in Baghdad tonight and attended by correspondents of Arab and foreign newspapers, magazines, and news agencies—including INA correspondents—'Arafat said that the summit resolutions reflected a deep understanding of the nature of world conditions and also of the threats posed to the Arab nation. 'Arafat added that the Arab summit resolutions established strong foundations for confronting the serious threats posed to pan-Arab security, particularly those concerning the Palestine question, Jewish emigration to the occupied Arab territories, and the hostile anti-Iraq campaign.

'Arafat went on to say that the continued Zionist arrogance and the crimes and massacres perpetrated by the Zionist entity against the Palestinians constitute, according to all criteria, a hotbed of tension and are also a violation of international and universal norms. He said that all these things would exacerbate regional instability and cause incalculable reactions.

The Palestinian president appealed to the international community, to governments, and also to official and popular organizations and bodies to show understanding of the Arab and Palestinian right to establish an independent state. He also appealed to them to guard against the tragedy toward which the Zionist entity is dragging the world owing to its failure to heed international and universal norms. At the same time, the Palestinian president called on the United Nations to provide international protection for the Palestinian Arab people living under occupation and also for the Islamic and Christian holy places in occupied Palestine, because these holy places are being exposed to real threats and to encroachment against their sanctity at the hands of the Zionist troops and settlers.

Discusses U.S. Dialogue

NC3105210090 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpts] Baghdad, May 31 (AFP)—Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasir 'Arafat Thursday denied involvement in an attempted Palestinian commando raid on two Israeli beaches, but refused to condemn the attack. [passage omitted]

Mr. 'Arafat told the press conference that despite a tough condemnation of the United States at an Arab summit here this week, the PLO had no intention of breaking off dialogue with the United States. "This is not the time, with all the developments in the world, to cut our ties with a superpower," he said.

The summit, which closed Wednesday, accused Washington of being "primarily responsible" for Israel's "policies of aggression, terrorism and expansionism," including the settling of Jewish immigrants in the occupied territories.

Mr. 'Arafat asserted that Israel was preparing "terrorist attacks" against the PLO and Arab states. "There is even a special cell in (Prime Minister Yitzhaq) Shamir's cabinet to prepare these attacks.

"There is also a secret base in Israel, 22 kilometers (13 miles) from (the southern city of) Dimona where air force units are being trained for this," he added.

He said that besides figures in his organisation, certain unnamed Arab leaders were threatened by Israel.

Mr. 'Arafat also reaffirmed Arab concern that Israel was planning a strike against Iraq.

PLO Warns Camps of Israeli Reprisal Raid

LD3105144190 Kuwait KUNA in English 1304 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Beirut, May 31 (KUNA)—The Palestine Liberation Organization has warned the Palestinian camps in Lebanon against a blitz Israeli attack soon in retaliation for the Palestinian seaborne attack on Israeli beaches yesterday. According to sources, Palestinian commanders in Lebanon have received telegrams from the PLO warning them against a lightning Israeli attack within the coming hours.

One of the Palestinian boats yesterday reached the crowded beach of Nitzanim, south of Tel Aviv, where troops on foot and aboard helicopter gunships shot dead four gunmen and captured seven. The other boat was intercepted earlier by an Israeli naval patrol off the coast at Ga'ash, north of Tel Aviv, and all five gunmen aboard were captured, the Israeli Army said Wednesday.

The Palestine Liberation Front (TLF) claimed responsibility for the seaborne attack to avenge the mass killing of Arab workers in the occupied territories last week.

Sources said Palestinian fighters were put on maximum alert, while antiaircraft guns were deployed around Palestinian camps, particularly 'Ayn al-Hulwah, which house more than 90,000 Palestians.

Fatah Representative 'Denounced' U.S. Veto

NC0106092690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, 1 June (MENA)—Zuhdi al-Qidrah, Fatah representative in Cairo, has denounced the U.S. veto against the draft resolution proposed by the Arab and nonaligned states to send international observers to the occupied Arab territories.

In a statement to MENA today, al-Qidrah said the United States has lost its credibility. It encourages Israel's aggression against the Palestinian people and (?provides) practical protection for Israel and its aggression at international forums, he added. He noted that at a time when the Israeli occupation troops are carrying out abominable massacres against the Palestinian people, the U.S. Administration is allocating $400 million for Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories, at the expense of Arab and Palestinian rights.

Al-Qidrah described the U.S. stand as a true retreat from the statement recently made by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker that Washington is ready to arrange for the protection of the Palestinian people. He said the object of Baker's statement was to absorb Arab anger on the eve of the emergency Arab summit in Baghdad.

'Abd-Rabbuh Rejects 'Crude' U.S. Proposal

JN3105205090 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1825 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member brother Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh has confirmed the PLO's categorical rejection of the U.S. proposal on sending a UN fact-finding mission representing the UN secretary general to the occupied Palestinian territories. He renewed the PLO's call for dispatching a UN Security Council mission.

Brother Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh described the U.S. proposal as crude, arguing that the UN secretary general can send an envoy to the occupied territories at any time.

Algeria

Socialist Forces Front Stages March in Algiers

LD3105163190 Algiers APS in Arabic 1452 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Algiers, 31 May (APS)—At about 1300 today the march called by the Socialist Forces Front (FFS) started off from the 1 May Square, in Algiers, heading toward Martyrs' Square. Mr. Ait Ahmed, one of the FFS leaders, appealed to the Algerian people, the Front's activists and its sympathizers to turn this event into a celebration of freedom, hope, and the expression of their wish to build a real democracy and establish a sound political and linguistic plurality, as well as justice and effective equality between men and women.

Mr. Ait Ahmed is leading the march, in which thousands of citizens from all walks of life, especially students, are taking part. The marchers are holding national flags and portraits of Mr. Hocine Ait Ahmed. They are also raising banners written in Arabic, Amazigh, and French with slogans calling mainly for the dissolution of the National People's Assembly and the election of a constituent national assembly.

The participants in this march, which is supervized by volunteers from the FFS recognizeable by the Front's special badges, are also demanding the abolition of the political police, the abrogation of the family and information laws, and the nonpoliticization of Islam.

Former Leader Ben Bella Discusses Possible Return

PM3105110290 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May 90 p 6

[Interview with former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella by Georges Marion in Geneva—date not given]

[Excerpts] Geneva—[passage omitted] "The regime has already killed," Mr. Ben Bella recalled to justify the precautions he is taking and to explain why—not wishing to suffer the same fate as Aquino, who was murdered in Manila on his return from exile—he does not think the time is yet right to return to his country. However, the argument is not very convincing. Mr. Ben Bella is clearly very impatient. His continued presence in Europe is more the result of the political discussions taking place than of fears for his safety.

The man whose Algerian supporters call him the "Rais" is holding consultations, receiving his compatriots, establishing alliances, and discussing the future. Although he refused, against all the evidence, to confirm that he recently met with Abassi Madani, spokesman of the Islamic Salvation Front, he admitted having contacts with many parties, although he refused to name them. "We are still at the stage of preliminary contacts before much more serious discussions," he explained.

There is no doubt discussions are tough. Like other political forces, Mr. Ben Bella and his friends in the Movement for Democracy in Algeria do not intend to make do with the framework of reforms introduced by President Chadli Bendjedid. Mr. Ben Bella, who sees himself as the "fire fighter of Algerian politics," being "more capable than others of handling difficult periods and dangerous transitions," would only return, he said, to take part in the "council of wise men" which he wants established. It would, he explained, be a body of around 15 prominent people "free from any suspicion of corruption," representing several currents and with the task of administering the transitional period during which Algeria, henceforth emerged from the single party system, would move toward a representative parliamentary democracy.

Mr. Ben Bella was all sweetness: "It is not a question of ousting Bendjedid, but he himself must realize that he will have to step down soon. Meanwhile, the council would only discuss one thing: How to create a real democratic framework, a real National Assembly." This period should only last several months, and should be followed by real parliamentary and presidential elections.

Would he be a candidate? "No!" he replied with just enough emphasis not to be taken at his word. Indeed, how is it possible to believe the politician who, formerly ousted from the highest office by a coup d'etat, now says he has no ambition to return to it? This is especially true when his constant references to the "consensus" necessary to build the new Algeria look very like a desire to embody the figure who rises above all divisions, who alone can shake the country out of its paralysis. The former president, who has lost none of his intuition, is clearly dreaming about De Gaulle, whom he admires, and is providing for the future by taking care not to quarrel with the other political forces. [passage omitted]

It is clear that he cannot be satisfied with the reforms now introduced by Mr. Hamrouche's government, partly because they stem from a government which "has lost all the confidence needed to mobilize the population." What about the Algerian debt? "It would have to be absorbed. Or it should be paid with the money which comes from corruption and which is deposited abroad." What about the problems of underdevelopment? "We will not solve anything if the same logic continues. We must have a different kind of consumption, and change relations between North and South." [passage omitted]

Egypt

Mubarak Confers With Al-Qadhdhafi at Airport

NC0106114790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, at the presidential lounge at Cairo International Airport this afternoon.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi stopped over in Cairo en route from Sanaa to meet with President Husni Mubarak to discuss the latest developments on the Palestinian issue and the various international political trends affecting the Middle East region and the stabilization of peace in the region.

Mubarak Addresses Media on Relations, Economy

NC3105195990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpts] Cairo, 31 May (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak emphasized that freedom is taking root in Egypt day by day and that democracy has become a reality and an integral part of our lives and actions. He asserted that the law is the only restriction on the freedom of the press.

The president praised the Egyptian writers and authors, noting that Egypt has been, and still is, the intellectual minaret in the Middle East.

This was stated by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, following President Mubarak's meeting today with media representatives in the presidential office in Heliopolis.

The president said there are no restrictions on the press or the written word in Egypt. However, he stressed, our nationalist consciousness must always govern our discussions and we should respect the feelings of friendly and sisterly nations.

The president stressed that he does not discriminate between partisan and national papers, because the Egyptian press and media are an indivisible whole.

President Mubarak described Egypt's relations with the outside world as very good, adding that our achievements in that sphere were the result of strenuous and painful efforts to build our relations on new bases and visions. He pointed out that our relations with the world are based on mutual respect, common interest, understanding, dialogue, support for the world peace cause, and upholding the rights in every international forum.

The president referred to the effects of these relations on our economic performance, noting the positive impact of distinctive international relations and his personal relations with world leaders.

The president explained the results of his recent tour to the PRC, DPRK, and the Soviet Union and how it resulted in the development of better relations with these countries. He described his talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as frank and clear. [passage omitted]

President Mubarak touched also on his stopover in Syria and his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He said he had hoped President al-Asad would attend the summit. His stopover in Damascus gave him the opportunity to exchange views with President al-Asad. He said Egypt wants to maintain the unity of Arab ranks and expressed the hope that Arabs will help Syria and Iraq overcome their differences during the next Arab summit, which will be held in Cairo in November.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said the president responded to a number of questions during his meeting with reporters and men of the media. [passage omitted]

On the freedom to set up parties and the possibility of setting up a religious party, the president said decisively that under no circumstances will he allow the formation of a religious party. He pointed out that his stand emanates from his eagerness to preserve the country's unity and constitution. The president underlined that there will be no leniency with any attempt to undermine the society's stability and national unity.

Commenting on the new elections law, President Mubarak pointed out that he is listening to the various views about it. As soon as we settle on the form of this new law, a high-level legal group with no party affiliation will be invited to revise the articles of this law to ensure that they agree with the constitution, he said. [passage omitted]

Ten Killed in Butane Gas Cylinder Explosion

NC3105200990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Abu Hammad, 31 May (MENA)—Ten people were killed and seven others wounded in Abu Hammad city today when a butane gas cylinder exploded in a kerosene stove repair shop.

A number of senior security officials of the governorate, led by Assistant Interior Minister Major General Rida 'Abd-al-'Aziz and the security director of the al-Sharqiyah Governorate, went to the scene of the accident and the situation was brought under control.

The wounded were transferred to Abu Hammad general hospital for treatment. The residents identified eight bodies while the identity of two more bodies is not yet known.

The public prosecution has launched an investigation into the accident.

Yemen Arab Republic

Libyan, Djibouti Leaders Continue Sanaa Visit

Al-Qadhdhafi on Yemeni Unity

LD3105163490 Tripoli JANA in English 1426 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] San'aa, Al-Maa [May] 31 (Jamahiriyah news agency)—The unionist leader Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has stressed that the Yemeni unity is the beginning of the start of the train of the overall Arab unity and the beginning of the change of the map in the Arabian Peninsula and in the Arab homeland in that Yemen is the cornerstone and the cradle of a great civilisation.

The guardian of the Arab nationalism, commenting to the mass media in Yemen Republic on arrival in San'aa yesterday said:

In fact I cannot find the words to give this event its due especially when some weak-willed persons believed that the achievement of Yemeni unity was something impossible. But this unity has become a fact. We are proud of this nation because it has proved the correctness of the thoughts. Unity is not a figment of imagination. Rather it is a reality.

He has stressed that the Yemeni unity is matchless in modern Arab history. It represents an option of the Arab unionist will. Yemen has succeeded in this choice.

I, he added, personally as Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, extend congratulations to my brothers in Yemen because it is a highly cherished aspiration. For it, I have traveled and fought. It is the unity of the two parts of Yemen.

This unionist step has been realised by the will of these youth. They have become an example for the young people of this Arab nation in self-denial and sacrifice for Arab unity.

I am very happy and in fact unable to express my happiness or to find the words that can possibly describe my brothers who represent this nation.

The guradian of Arab nationalism added in his comments that the Yemeni people are the builders of Arab civilisation. What was achieved by the Yemeni people today behove the Arab nation. He stressed that the Yemeni unionist action would strengthen the unionist Arab action and the possibility of achieving the overall Arab unity.

He warned against the enemies of Arab unity who made moves against the achievements of the a real Arab unity adding that these enemies were lurking and had a readiness to conspire against the Arab unity.

Addresses Military Ceremony

LD3105215190

[Editorial Report] Tripoli Television Service in Arabic at 2005 GMT on 31 May carries a 12-minute recording of the speech by Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a military ceremony in Yemen on 31 May. Al-Qadhdhafi congratulates the assembled soldiers on Yemeni unity, which, he says, is the beginning of a comprehensive Arab unity, and he recalls the endless support that the Libyan people have provided for the Yemeni people so that such unity could materialize. Al-Qadhdhafi says that it is thanks to the people's will and determination that such unity could have taken place. The Yemeni leaders and people, he says, have set an example for the rest of the Arab leaders. All Arab people are one people. We are witnesses to a historic and memorable hour, al-Qadhdhafi says, adding that the Yemeni people have realized a dear wish for the Arab world. Al-Qadhdhafi recalls the rich history of the Yemeni people and concludes by stating that thanks to this unity, the Yemeni people have become the strongest people.

Yemeni, Djibouti Ministers Meet

JN3105195690 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Brother Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, foreign minister, received this morning brother Moumin Bahdon Farah, foreign affairs and cooperation minister of the Republic of Djibouti. They discussed bilateral relations and developments in the region.

The Djibouti ambassador to our country attended.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Gouled Meet Salih

JN0106072290 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Brother leaders Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libya's 1 September Revolution, held a brotherly meeting this evening at the Presidential Palace. Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, vice chairman of the Presidential Council and secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, attended.

The meeting reviewed the militant ties between the Yemeni and Libyan revolutions and the brotherly ties between the two fraternal countries and how to improve and push them toward new advanced horizons for the benefit of the two fraternal peoples and to fulfill the Arab nation's objectives and aspirations. The meeting also discussed Arab and international developments and issues affecting our Arab nation.

The two leaders stressed their interest in making every possible effort to promote joint Arab action and Arab solidarity to fulfill the Arab masses' aspirations of comprehensive Arab unity, which is the best way to achieve prosperity and progress in our nation and strengthen its ability to face challenges.

The Libyan leader expressed, once again, his happiness over the achievement of Yemeni unity and the establishment of the Republic of Yemen, which he described as the cornerstone of comprehensive Arab unity. He added that it also embodies the strong Arab will to (?translate) its goals into reality. He also stressed Libya's support and blessing of this major unity achievement, which will provide the Arab awakening with new power to face all challenges.

For his part, the Presidential Council chairman expressed his gratitude for these sincere brotherly feelings toward Yemen, which demonstrate the genuine pan-Arab spirit of the Libyan Arab people and their leadership. He said Yemeni unity was a step forward for all Arab brothers, who will find in the Republic of Yemen a major source of support and a vanguard force against any challenge, arising from its firm-principled commitment to its pan-Arab duty under all conditions and circumstances.

Salih, al-Qadhdhafi, and Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti, held a round of talks at the Presidential Council today during which they discussed issues of concern to our Arab nation in light of continuing Arab and international developments and the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit conference, which concluded in Baghdad yesterday. The leaders stressed their desire to strengthen Arab national security by supporting efforts toward security, stability, and peace in the Red Sea region and the Horn of Africa. The three leaders also discussed brotherly relations among the three fraternal countries and the means to promote and improve them.

The following attended the session: brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, vice chairman of the Presidential Council and secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Council, the Presidential Council members; Muhammad Haydara Masdus, deputy prime minister for developing manpower and administrative reform; Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, foreign minister; Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti foreign minister; and other officials.

Committee Begins Drafting Policy Statement

JN3105191990 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has said the ministerial committee entrusted with drafting the government's policy statement—which will be referred to the Council of Representatives—has begun its duties, and taken major steps in preparing the statement.

This came in a statement made by the brother chairman of the Council of Ministers to AL-WAHDAH newspaper, and published in its recent edition.

He added that the statement will define the government's broad outlines and future activities in the economic, political, social, cultural, and defense areas. He added that the committee under his supervision comprises deputies of the prime minister and a number of ministers.

'Aziz Addresses Issues During News Conference

Syrian Ties, Tehran Contacts

JN3105140790 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 May 90

[Antoine Abu-Samrah dispatch from Baghdad]

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz says there is no conflict between Damascus and Baghdad. He was addressing a news conference in Baghdad today to answer questions about the summit and backstage proceedings. 'Aziz was responding to a question on the possibility of a resumption of the war of words between Baghdad and Damascus, which had stopped shortly before the Arab summit convened. When I reject the Syrian presence in Lebanon, this is not to say that I am against anyone in particular, the Iraqi minister said. Baghdad, he added, is not taking the side of one Lebanese party against another. He asked whether this approach applies to the current struggle between Michel 'Awn and Samir Ja'ja'. [sentence as heard]

Asked whether President Mubarak's visit to the Syrian capital immediately following the conclusion of the Baghdad summit, means the Egyptian leader is now closer to Damascus than Baghdad, 'Aziz said Mubarak is a responsible Arab head of state who must have his reasons for making the Damascus trip. His talks there do not mean that he is tilting toward Damascus against Baghdad, he added.

Another subject raised by Tariq 'Aziz in his news conference today was the state of relations between Baghdad and Tehran and reports of mediation between them, especially with reference to a Palestinian effort and a possible visit to Iran by Yasir 'Arafat. The Iraqi minister said: Baghdad and Tehran have been in direct contact through an exchange of letters. They are in contact through diplomatic channels, but there is no mediation. In denying the existence of mediation efforts, and in particular those by the Palestinians, 'Aziz seems to be stressing the need for direct talks with Tehran.

'Satisfaction' With Summit

JN3105153990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said all the Arab summit resolutions were formulated through dialogue and exchange of opinions and that they were adopted unanimously.

At a news conference today, he added that all the extraordinary Arab summit resolutions were studied by the Arab leaders, and he described the resolutions as effective regarding threats to pan-Arab security. He added that the future and threats to the Arab nation will determine what Arab action is required, in harmony with summit resolutions, to counter threats to pan-Arab security.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed Iraq's satisfaction with the positive results and resolutions of the Arab summit. He said it constitutes an effective turning point in Arab affairs for the future. He said the Arab nation currently faces genuine threats posed by the emigration of thousands of Jews from the Soviet Union, East European states, and from other states to the occupied Arab territories. He said these threats pose a serious danger that could change many existing equations.

Immigration, Lebanon Crisis

JN3105165190 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has said all the Arab summit resolutions were formulated through dialogue and exchange of opinions and that they were adopted unanimously. [passage omitted]

He stressed Iraq's readiness to confront any aggression against it, pointing to the Arab nation's peaceful approach to safeguarding its security and national interests. He said that the Arab states' relations with world states, in light of the results of the extraordinary Arab summit, will be determined according to these states' policies on threats to pan-Arab security, including the Soviet Jews' immigration to occupied Palestine.

Tariq 'Aziz held the United States responsible for financing Zionist settlement plans and for supporting and backing the Zionist entity.

Regarding the Lebanese crisis and efforts to resolve it, Tariq 'Aziz reiterated Iraq's public position on this subject, and its great desire for Lebanon's unity—people and territory—so it can play its pan-Arab role within the Arab community. He appreciated the tripartite committee's efforts to find a solution to the situation in Lebanon, stressing the importance of pursuing its efforts and tasks to find a way out of this crisis.

'Satisfaction' With U.S. Stand on Abu-al-'Abbas

TA3105134690 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem have expressed satisfaction with the U.S. demand that the PLO expel Abu-al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] from its ranks. The circles said this might attest to the fact the United States comprehends the grave implication of the PLO's involvement in terrorism.

Interview: Arens on 'True Identity' of PLO

TA3105165190 Tel Aviv Educational Television in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 May 90

[Interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Arens by Dan Shilon in studio in Jerusalem—live]

[Text] [Shilon] We will now proceed to examine the political and operational aspects in the wake of yesterday's attempted terrorist attack off Israel's coast. Foreign Minister Moshe Arens is in the studio in Jerusalem. Good evening, sir.

[Arens] Good evening.

[Shilon] In the wake of this event, can Israel take political encouragement from the fact that the United States may now be more receptive to our arguments about the true identity of the PLO?

[Arens] I do not know whether it is a matter of political encouragement, but for over a year we have been trying to persuade the State Department and the U.S. Administration that the PLO is not actually meeting the conditions for opening the dialogue set by President Reagan. In other words, the PLO continues to engage in terror. We in Israel know and experience it, if not every day then almost every week. As opposed to some congressmen, however, the U.S. Administration refuses to be persuaded. Now we have clear proof, and the State Department will have to deal with it.

[Shilon] Do you really believe that the State Department and the U.S. Administration will change their basic position favoring negotiations with the PLO? After all, days will pass, the issue will subside—in the United States certainly, but in Israel as well—and the United States, as it usually does, will go back to its traditional positions of the last two years.

[Arens] That may very well be, but as you rightly said yourself, this is not a long-standing tradition. For many years the U.S. Government refused to talk to the PLO. I cannot in any way guarantee that it will definitely change the policy it has followed for the past two years. One thing is clear nevertheless: The truth is out, and it is now clear to everybody that the PLO is a terror organization. I suppose we will no longer hear talk from the U.S. Administration to the effect that the PLO is not a terror organization, and that Yasir 'Arafat's PLO has renounced terror.

[Shilon] Still, would you assert today what almost everybody else does, that the PLO, or other terror organizations, did what they did off Tel Aviv's coast only because they despaired at the halt in the political process?

[Arens] I do not think so. I think the principle of fighting and not giving in to terror is a deeply ingrained principle in the U.S. way of life, and even in its policy. I do not expect to hear any remarks from U.S. spokesmen trying to justify this act of terror.

[Shilon] Mr. Arens, the basic fact—which, I believe, you will not dispute—remains that Israel's relations with the United States have reached an unprecedented low. How do we get out of it?

[Arens] First of all, I do not agree with that. The same thing is said every few years. I remember it being said when I arrived in Washington as an ambassador eight years ago, in February 1982.

[Shilon] Maybe relations have sunk even lower.

[Arens] No, that was not true then either. You may remember that when the delivery of F-16's was suspended in the wake of the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the passing of the Golan Law, there was also talk of a possible cut in aid, but nothing came of it. I think that if you examine the 42 years of Israeli-U.S. relations from a historical point of view you will not reach the conclusion that relations are now at an unprecedented low. In fact, historically speaking, you will reach the conclusion that relations are constantly strengthening and improving.

[Shilon] Do you not read the U.S. press these days? Are you not aware of the voices coming from the U.S. Congress and administration that speak of a deep crisis in relations?

[Arens] Only this morning I met two congressmen, including a very senior member of Congress, Bill Lehman from Florida. I must tell you that he did not say even one word about a crisis in Israeli-U.S. relations. Having said that, I do not mean to tell you that there are no differences of opinion, or that none of them are very serious. Nevertheless, I do not think we should exaggerate our description of the situation.

[Shilon] Mr. Arens, before this interview is over we cannot help but ask a question about the formation of the government. It has been very quiet in the last few days, despite the fact that your time is running out. Is this, perhaps, a tactic in order to go back to the national unity government?

[Arens] The quiet perhaps shows that very serious work is being done behind the scenes.

[Shilon] Is that the answer? Meaning, do you know that work is being done behind the scenes?

[Arens] Look, one man has been entrusted with the job, and that man is the prime minister. I think he carries all the secrets concerning the formation of the government.

[Shilon] Let me get to the bottom line: This coming Thursday, will Yitzhaq Shamir present a Likud-led government that does not include the Alignment?

[Arens] I cannot make such a prediction with any measure of certainty. Therefore, I would rather make no predictions at all.

[Shilon] Mr. Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, thank you for coming to our studio in Jerusalem.

Arens on U.S. Veto, Bush-Gorbachev Summit

TA0106054390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Arens by Arye Golan—live]

[Text] [Golan] Good morning, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens.

[Arens] Good morning.

[Golan] Was the U.S. veto in the Security Council obtained thanks to Abu-al-'Abbas' [Muhammad 'Abbas] thwarted naval raid or was it the result of successful action undertaken by you and the Foreign Ministry against the dispatch of a delegation to the territories?

[Arens] We would naturally prefer to believe that it is the result of our successful action, as you said. We did, in fact, take action in view of the differences of opinion with the U.S. representatives at the Security Council. We had been asked by the United States to consent to an envoy representing the UN secretary general, but we did not agree. We explained that we simply cannot agree to such a request in the context of this Security Council convention, at which 'Arafat was given a stage allowing him to vilify Israel.

[Golan] Would you say that this idea is still on the agenda, to some extent?

[Arens] Look, we are a UN member, and we are not declaring that we will never, under any circumstances, allow a UN representative to come visit us in Israel. We did explain, however, to the U.S. delegation—although we failed to convince them—that we are not ready to accept a UN envoy in the context of this particular Security Council convention.

[Golan] We are now waiting for the United States to stop its dialogue with the PLO in Tunis. Do you expect the United States to really discontinue this dialogue as a result of the attempted attack and of 'Arafat's refusal to expel Abu-al-'Abbas from the PLO?

[Arens] Look, I cannot know in advance, but our opinion is that it should be discontinued, because the premise on which the dialogue was founded—the fact that the PLO has ostensibly abandoned terror—has been publicly proven to be incorrect. Therefore, it is hard to assume that the United States can continue using that premise to continue the dialogue.

[Golan] Mr. Foreign Minister, in an interview on the Voice of Israel several days ago, you spoke of tension in Washington-Jerusalem relations. In view of the U.S. veto and its demand that 'Arafat expel Abu-al-'Abbas, can you say this morning that relations have improved?

[Arens] I may have used the word tension in reaction to the terms I hear daily, such as deterioration, unprecedented low, and other similar expressions. Naturally, there are occasional disagreements between us, perhaps more so recently than in the past few years, but our relations are built on a very strong foundation. It was in recent days that this fact was felt—specifically in the U.S. Government's reaction to Abu-al-'Abbas' terrorist attack. Opposition to terror is part of the basic outlook of the United States and of this administration; it is one of the values common to the two countries and one of the reasons for the close relations between us, which are based on common values, common ideals, and common interests.

[Golan] Minister Arens, do you believe the disagreements you have mentioned will reappear with greater emphasis as soon as a new government is set up in Israel?

[Arens] I do not know whether it will be with greater emphasis, but I have no doubt that these disagreements will not vanish. They will reappear, and we will have to deal with them. In spite of the close ties between the United States and Israel, it would be unnatural to expect a situation in which the two countries agree on everything. We do not agree on everything, and I do not think we should be surprised by that.

[Golan] Do we still entertain any expectations from the Bush-Gorbachev summit with regard to the Middle East and the peace process, or are the two men preoccupied mainly with problems facing Gorbachev and the Soviet Union?

[Arens] I think Gorbachev is currently so preoccupied with his own problems in the USSR and the implications of these problems for U.S.-USSR relations that he will not devote much time to the Middle East.

[Golan] Are we glad this is the situation?

[Arens] I can confirm what you just said, because we know that the Soviet attitude to Israel is not friendly. We have seen the Soviet Union change in almost every aspect: ideology, historical outlook, approach to leaders and to the economic situation in the USSR, and, obviously, U.S.-USSR relations. Nevertheless, the change in everything pertaining to the State of Israel has been minimal so far.

[Golan] Thank you very much, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens.

[Arens] Thank you.

Netanyahu on Relations Between U.S., PLO

TA3105124190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 31 May 90

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu by Shalom Qital in studio in Jerusalem—live]

[Text] [Qital] The United States has announced it wants to investigate the link between Abu-al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], the father of yesterday's attempted attack, and Yasir 'Arafat. We have Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu here in the studio with us. Good day.

[Netanyahu] Good day.

[Qital] I suppose you are satisfied with the U.S. announcement, are you not?

[Netanyahu] It could be they are starting to sober up. For 18 months we have been explaining to the United States that the basic premise on which their dialogue with the PLO rests is wrong. The PLO has not dissociated itself from terrorism; it does not renounce terror and does not punish or expel those who are involved in terrorism. The United States has called on the PLO to do all those things, but in fact, it has done nothing about them.

[Qital] The question is whether memory is short when it comes to political developments. Only a week or 10 days ago you were in Geneva at an extraordinary session of the Security Council that discussed the PLO-Israel terror connection. In the meantime, things have changed. In a few days other things may happen and the United States may shift its attention to other matters.

[Netanyahu] That depends on how persistent we are. Just a week ago in Geneva I asked the Security Council a simple question: What happened to Abu-al-'Abbas, who was behind the Achille Lauro attack and was convicted by an Italian court for the murder? Based on all the U.S. criteria, that man should be in jail or expelled from the PLO. The true facts were shown to all on the Tel Aviv beach yesterday. For 18 months we have been operating under difficult conditions. People usually do not want to listen; they want to believe the PLO has changed. It is difficult to present this data, but we insist on it.

[Qital] There might be those who claim the PLO has not changed because it sees no political alternative and therefore chooses a military option.

[Netanyahu] They are certainly saying that, but I not only hear about and see what the PLO does, I also read what it says. 'Arafat told the Libyan news agency three weeks ago: Our aim is to secure a state from the Jordan River to the sea. The operational sphere—what we witnessed yesterday on the Tel Aviv beachfront—is therefore fully in sync with the aim. You spoke about a short memory. Such a phenomenon does exist, but we feel the message is sinking in because we take the trouble to explain the truth not only to the United Nations in Geneva, but also to the U.S. Congress and U.S. public opinion. The best proof is that a week and a half ago, before this attack took place, there were congressional hearings on the PLO's dissociation from terrorism, and the reaction by congressmen was unequivocal. They said there is no basis for the assumption the PLO has dissociated itself from terror. I believe that despite the tendency toward a short memory, the facts are very clear and will be remembered.

[Qital] I will ask you a difficult question, and I am not sure you will want to answer. Does not an attempted attack of this type, in a way, serve the policy of Israel, of the current Israeli Government?

[Netanyahu] It does not serve any policy.

[Qital] But it proves there is no one with whom to talk.

[Netanyahu] Look, it is not that this incident was aimed at proving something. It was the result of a certain reality. We are following very closely and responsibly the PLO's words and deeds. We say what has changed in that organization is that it is using words of peace for the West to conduct war against Israel in the East.

[Qital] Will the United States suspend the dialogue with the PLO, in your view?

[Netanyahu] Permit me to say something first. We must understand there is no particular policy by this or that government. There is, first of all, a confrontation with reality, truth. This is not the reality that all of us, including myself, would like to see and believe, which is that this organization has really changed.

[Qital] Would you really want that?

[Netanyahu] Of course, I would. I would like that organization to abandon the aim for which it was set up, the liberation of Palestine.

[Qital] Would you then hold a dialogue with it?

[Netanyahu] If it changes its entire approach? I tell you, it would then become something completely different. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1300 GMT on 31 May adds: "Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu told our political correspondent Arye Golan that he is categorically opposed to talks with the PLO because the aim of this organization is to annihilate Israel. Netanyahu noted that if the PLO were to abandon this aim, it would lose its raison d'etre and would consequently disintegrate of its own volition. Netanyahu went on to say that there is no room for any other interpretation of his remarks during an interview on the midday newsreel."]

I will give you, however, an example of something that happened today. An announcement was made at the closure of the Arab summit in Baghdad in the name of the PLO and Saddam Husayn, with the others joining in. They said they are opposed to aliyah to Palestine and the occupied territories. We know what the PLO stands for from that announcement, but not only from it. It means

their aim is Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, Ga'ash to the Nizzanim beach. That is Palestine. We have a problem with how to make that reality known not only to world public opinion, but sometimes also to our public. If yesterday's incident did not teach us what the PLO is and what its aims are, then it certainly will be hard to teach others. I believe the people of Israel know, and that others can be convinced.

East Jerusalem Palestinians To 'Boycott' U.S.

TA0106101090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] The Palestinians staging a hunger strike in East Jerusalem have announced that they will end their hunger strike after holding a prayer for peace at churches and mosques.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the end of the 12-day hunger strike was announced at a news conference the Palestinians held at the National Hotel in East Jerusalem. They harshly attacked the United States for vetoing the Security Council proposal to send a UN delegation to the territories, saying that with this act, the United States had placed itself outside the international community. They called on Arab countries to boycott the United States and its interests, and to employ the oil weapon against it.

In addition, the Palestinians announced a boycott against the United States: They will not meet with its representatives in the region, and will not take part in U.S.-organized receptions.

They reiterated their appeal to the world to assist the Palestinians, and expressed support for the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole representative.

'Very Serious' Turn in Ties With United States

TA3105114890 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 May 90 p B1

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "More Warning Bells"]

[Text] It is rare an ambassador dares to differ with his own government, and even less frequently does he allow himself to express that disagreement through deed, misdeed, or memorandum. Modern history can recall Sir Stafford Cripps, the British ambassador to Moscow who, of his own accord, did not deliver a cable from Winston Churchill to Stalin. Yitzhaq Rabin also once shelved a message Golda Meir sent Richard Nixon. She got mad at him for it, but Rabin spared her a crisis.

Our current man in Washington, Moshe Arad, has just written a small, independent chapter into his long political career. In a memorandum he sent Yitzhaq Shamir and Moshe Arens, Arad warned their policy is driving Israel-U.S. relations toward disaster.

Arad is not a person who tends toward the use of blunt words and hysteria. The fact he resorted to such desperate language indicates the situation is going from bad to worse.

The Likud now will start slandering Arad: His boss, Arens, does not think highly of his opinions; the ambassador is nearing the end of his term and the warning bells sounded in his memorandum are merely meant to prepare a political alibi for him. This libel in itself supports the basic premise insinuated by Arad: that the Shamir-Arens policy will not end well. Arad wants to make sure history will show that a warning was issued in his name. The precise nature of this warning can be seen not only in Arad's secret talks with Congress and administration officials and in the public statements made by hostile U.S. spokesmen. The gravity of the situation can be clearly seen in the official Israeli reaction.

Here is what has happened to the government on the eve of its turn to the extreme right: Until several weeks ago, Shamir used to brag relations with the United States were never better; now he defends himself by saying they are not all that bad. He used to speak of strategic cooperation; now Yosi Ben-Aharon, the director general of Shamir's office, cites endless lists of past confrontations to show the current situation is not terrible. There was a time when Israel called itself an ally; these days, however, the prime minister puts all his chips on a miserable invitation to a photo session on the White House lawn.

The new lexicon of Israeli policy is worrisome. The language expresses the recognition that our former relations with the United States are gone for good. What more must happen for Shamir to admit that something very serious has occurred?

There is no longer an automatic U.S. veto in the UN Security Council. There is a fear that after the next Rishon Leziyyon murder, Yasir 'Arafat will be invited to address the United Nations in New York. Pretty soon the United States will support stationing permanent observers in the territories. Arens cannot honestly believe he can prevent them from entering the administered territories.

What more must happen before Shamir stops calling the spit falling on his face rain? Will he be jolted only when the United States encourages European countries to impose economic sanctions on Israel? Or perhaps when all the countries currently renewing ties with us realize they have made a mistake, and Israel cannot open the way for them to the U.S market?

When will the vocabulary of Shamir and his associates recognize the situation "is indeed terrible?" When it meets the level of hostility encountered by South Africa, South Vietnam, or Taiwan? The prime minister's advisers have begun to realize the process has already started, and that several of the phenomena seen in those cases are repeating themselves here. After all, when Seymour Hirsch exposed in his book the trickery of

Henry Kissinger, describing similar developments in relation to Taiwan and Vietnam, the U.S. allies did not read the writing on the wall. The only difference is that with them, it was done in the atmosphere of the war between the blocs. Lacking the Soviet incentive, Washington is now losing interest in Israel.

Shamir is aware of it, but he is trapped. He knows it would be wrong to establish an extreme right-wing government, but he cannot stop it from being set up. On the eve of the holiday he addressed Israeli diplomats prior to their departure on missions around the world. He spoke about the Israeli peace initiative with all of its components. All who were there who know Shamir knew that there was no power behind the words. He did not believe in the initiative, nor in Israel's power to determine its rules. Something broke inside him.

At the end of May 1990, Shamir begins to look more like Menahem Begin in early 1983—before his downfall.

Commentary: 'Tragic,' 'Comic' Elements in Summit

JN3106215690 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 31 May 90

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] No two objective observers will disagree that the Baghdad summit resolutions were foggy and had the usual dose of the customary and bland cliches about solidarity and conspiracies and dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation from the [Atlantic] Ocean to the Gulf—not to mention the threadbare cliches about imperialism and Zionism. Beyond the resolutions themselves, the summit had a tragic and comic side to it—both of which showed in the written and impromptu speeches given at the opening and closing sessions carried live on radio and television.

The tragic element lies in the extremism, destructive negativism, racism, and deep-seated criminal intentions expressed by certain Arab rulers toward the Israeli people and the Jews in general. It is tragic that such rulers should control Arab destinies and future generations, and even find some people who are prepared to associate with and humor them.

There is no lack of evidence to the calamities the Arab peoples have had to suffer in the past few decades as a result of allowing themselves to be swayed by such rulers.

As for the comic element, its protagonist was the Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who gave an impromptu speech at yesterday's closing session. Having rated almost all previous Arab summits complete failures, the Libyan leader went on to grade the Baghdad summit just one notch higher, and hoped the next conference would score twenty marks.

Drawing laughter from Arab kings, presidents, and princes, al-Qadhdhafi urged that all family planning programs be scrapped so the Arab population would grow to one billion. He reassured the Arab peoples by saying: If the Arab nation has not acquired a nuclear bomb, it has the manpower bomb. Obviously the Libyan leader could use some instruction about quality versus quantity.

In any case, if the Baghdad summit has failed to live up to the expectations of many Arabs, the failure of yesterday's terrorist operation by Abu-al-'Abbas' men on the Israeli shore and interior, has surely disappointed two attendees at the Baghdad summit—the Libyan leader who sponsors Abu-al-'Abbas and his group, and in whose country the terrorist band originated; and Yasir 'Arafat, who had wanted this operation to justify the existence of his organization and his extortion of more petro-dollars.

Iraq To Grant Aid Based on Summit Resolutions

JN0106124290 Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] THE JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY said today Iraq had decided to pay $50 million in financial aid to Jordan this year and would consider further support for the year 1991. The Iraqi decision followed resolutions by the Arab summit held in Baghdad recently to provide financial support to Jordan on bilateral basis. The aid is designed to strengthen Jordan's steadfastness and capabilities in the various fields. The Jordanian Government said the Iraqi decision was an expression of Arab solidarity and represented a deep sense of responsibility and effective sharing in the building of the future of the Arab nation.

UK Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd Visits Amman

Cited on Peace Process

JN3005205190 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd arrived in Amman this evening for a two-day official visit. He was received at the airport by the foreign minister, Marwan al-Qasim. Mr. Hurd will meet with Jordanian officials to discuss the latest developments in the Middle East.

Speaking to reporters shortly before leaving London, Mr. Hurd said that Soviet Jewish immigrants have no rights to settle in the occupied territories and Arab East Jerusalem. He voiced fears that the situation in the occupied territories could deteriorate with Soviet Jewish immigration, which reports say would reach 250,000 this year.

Our reporter Maha al-Sha'ir asked Mr. Hurd on Britain's role in speeding an international Middle East peace conference:

[Begin Hurd recording] As you know, we believe in the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and we believe that the settlement of Jews from the Soviet Union in the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, is illegal and wrong. It is a good thing that they are allowed to leave the Soviet Union, but it cannot be right to correct one injustice by imposing another. So, we believe that a way forward must be found for the peace process both from the point of view of our Arab friends and from the point of view of Israel. And we stand ready with our European friends to make whatever contribution we can in that direction.

The best first step is that there should be a dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians. As you know, this was almost achieved; it was quite close as a result of the Baker plan. Now, we do not have a government in Israel which is ready to pursue that course. But that is still the best course, and it will then, in our view, naturally lead on to an international conference. But if the Israelis are not prepared to talk to Palestinians, then there is not going to be a reasonable outcome, a reasonable settlement. That is the essential. And there had been progress thanks to the leadership of leaders like His Majesty King Husayn, thanks to the changed attitude of the PLO under Mr. 'Arafat, thanks to some change in Israeli opinion, for example, the attitude of the Israeli Labor Party. [end recording]

Meets With Foreign Minister

JN3105161790 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held official talks this afternoon with Douglas Hurd, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is visiting Jordan.

The meeting centered on current issues. Foreign Minister al-Qasim made a statement to our reporter Jawad al-'Umari about the nature of these talks.

[Begin al-Qasim recording] Mr. Hurd's visit is in response to an invitation by the Jordanian Government, and particularly by the foreign minister. It is an opportunity and an occasion for us to discuss with him some issues of interest to both Jordan and the region. This morning, for example, a meeting was held between the British and Jordanian sides. The dangers of the Jewish immigration to Israel and the possibility of this affecting the occupied Arab territories was one of the most important items on the agenda.

The British side said unequivocally that, if such immigration is aimed at the occupied territories, it will further complicate the situation in the Middle East, and that this immigration should not take place at the expense of the Arab individual. Because, human rights, which guarantee any individual the freedom of movement, should be respected, but not at the expense of the Palestinian or Arab citizen. We would like to express our thanks for what we have heard on behalf of the British Government in this regard. The British, moreover, still support the concept of a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict or dispute. This solution must come through negotiations between the Arab parties directly concerned in the dispute and Israel, within the framework of an international peace conference based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338, and the establishment of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. This, of course, was one of the major topics discussed this morning.

The second topic dealt with a future perspective on dealing with the Middle East as a single unit and in a comprehensive way, whether in the economic, social, material, strategic, or cultural fields. This is a beginning. We believe it is our duty in Jordan to explain that the recent Baghdad summit focused on this all-inclusive perspective regarding the dealings of the Arab world, which should be based on a united approach for mutual benefit and in order to safeguard and protect Arab interests throughout the Arab world. It is a beginning, and we should continue to explain it to whomever has a relationship with this region. We want to explain what these interests are, and to know others' interests. This is

a healthy, objective, and practical starting point, and I think we will be able to close many gaps through which attempts to harm Arab relations with the rest of the world might be initiated.

The third topic was bilateral relations. At the outset, we expressed appreciation for the British Government's position, which supports the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in all areas. There were also assurances of continued economic support for Jordan by the United Kingdom. We hope there will be future prospects to increase such assistance. [end recording]

Received By King Husayn

JN3105184490 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. During the meeting, a comprehensive assessment of Middle East affairs was conducted. Hurd was also briefed on His Majesty King Husayn's ideas and views on the challenges facing the region in light of international and regional changes. Hurd affirmed his country's eagerness to consolidate and promote relations with all states in the Arab region. He reaffirmed Britain's belief in the need to establish a just, durable peace in the Middle East.

The meeting was attended by the Royal Court chief, his majesty the king's political adviser, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the British ambassador in Amman.

Urges End to 'Occupation'

JN0106072590 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpts] His majesty the king received at the Royal Court today visiting British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and conducted with him a general review of the situation in the Middle East region. [passage omitted]

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, who also met with Mr. Hurd, said their talks covered the situation in the Middle East and Jewish immigration. [passage omitted]

Following the meetings, Mr. Hurd spoke at a press conference, stressing that there was no substitute for the peace process. He said it was unacceptable for Israel to reject direct dialogue with the Palestinians.

[Begin Hurd recording] I wanted to reassure the leaders of Jordan of our continuing support. By that I mean British support in terms of defense, assistance with education, also diplomatic and political support for the firm and moderate line which his majesty the king has taken over the years in confronting a difficult, and sometimes, dangerous role in this region.

And I thought that the speech which he made to the Baghdad summit gave a particularly powerful, and I hope persuasive, explanation of the role of Jordan during this time. We spent most of the time in the discussions that I've mentioned talking about the problem of the occupied territories, made worse by the anxieties arising out of the immigration of Soviet Jews and the possibility of their settlement in the occupied territories—a possibility which we have made clear our strong opposition to. Our views on this are well-known and unswerving.

Israel has a desire and a right to security, but its territorial occupation must be ended. And I have found no sympathy, either in Europe or in the Middle East, for the refusal of Israelis to sit down round the table with Palestinians at a time when dialogue is producing quite dramatic results—whether between East and West, whether between people in South Africa. It is not acceptable to find excuses for failing to take part in a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians. The laager [camp protected by a circle of armored vehicles] mentality is in retreat in other parts of the world and it should have no place here. We will continue in Britain, and as Britain in Europe, to use our influence to bring about this dialogue. Restraint is going to go on being necessary, ladies and gentlemen, on all sides. There is no substitute for the peace process. The war process was tried before. That doesn't produce any answers. There's no substitute for the peace process. And although I well understand the feelings of frustration eloquently communicated to me today, there is no substitute for the peace process, and that does involve restraint despite all the frustrations. [end recording]

Leaves for Petra, Al-'Aqabah

JN0106124490 Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] The British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd concluded an official visit to Jordan during which he met with his majesty the king and high-ranking officials. Mr. Hurd left Amman this morning on a tour of the southern region which will include visits to the ancient city of Petra and the port city of al-'Aqabah.

Al-Asad To Attend Ordinary Summit in Egypt

JN3105134390 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 May 90

[Mustafa Bakri dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] It has been learned in Cairo that yesterday's political talks between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad focused on the results of the recent Arab summit, particularly issues related to efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere. It was learned that the Egyptian president conveyed to his Syrian counterpart new assurances from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in which he expressed his country's readiness to settle all differences with Syria. Mubarak proposed to al-Asad that meetings be held between the two countries' officials in Cairo, Amman, or any other Arab capital, to be followed by meetings in both Damascus and Baghdad to achieve final reconciliation through holding a summit between leaders al-Asad and Saddam in the coming weeks.

Al-Asad welcomed the building of the basis of good political relations without any preconditions. In this respect, the two leaders agreed to resume contacts until the holding of direct meetings between Syrian and Iraqi officials.

In another development, it has been learned that President al-Asad informed President Mubarak of his agreement to participate in the ordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Cairo in November.

U.S. Peace Intentions 'Highly Questionable'

JN0106081290 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 May 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The Soviet-U.S. summit is taking place under circumstances in which world imbalances are being intensified and in which there are serious risks of a major explosion in the Middle East because of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policies and unlimited U.S. support for Israel. The USSR has made a practical contribution to all the changes that have swept East Europe by granting East European states and peoples the right to self-determination. In contrast, the Americans have withheld this right from peoples and countries that are suffering from the misery of racism. Moreover, this right was flagrantly violated in Panama, just to give one example.

Hence, the USSR has been pursuing a policy of detente unilaterally. It has not been met halfway. Perhaps, the example of Germany has many lessons to give. The USSR has endorsed in principle the reunification of the two Germanys. It even viewed this issue as a purely German one. The West, however, insists on incorporating a united Germany into NATO. In other words, the West is asking Moscow to withdraw its troops from the GDR so they can be replaced by NATO troops, thus rejecting the Soviet call for neutralizing Germany and easing tension in Europe. The Western powers in general and the Americans in particular applied intense pressure on the USSR and East European states to make them allow massive Jewish immigration to occupied Palestine under the pretext of upholding human rights. At the same time, Israel, Zionist organizations, and colluding Western quarters launched a vicious campaign to strike fear into the hearts of Soviet Jews by talking of a rebirth of antisemitism in the USSR and East Europe. This campaign is designed to persuade Jews to emigrate on a large scale, to make them leave their countries of origin, and to force them to head for occupied Palestine.

The Americans and their allies closed their doors to Jewish immigrants as part of the Zionist scheme to Judaize the occupied Arab territories and establish Greater Israel. Once again, the right to self-determination has been violated. If the Jew has the right to emigrate, then this right should allow him to emigrate anywhere he wants to go. It is certain that he does not have the right to uproot the Palestinian people from their land and national soil and supplant them, as that would be a grave encroachment on an entire people. Besides, such an encroachment runs counter to all international principles and charters.

It goes without saying that human rights and the right to self-determination are no more than pretexts used by the Americans and their allies, which they uphold when it suits their interests and schemes. Israel perpetrates numerous horrible crimes on a daily basis. It violates human rights every day. Moreover, it is denying the Palestinian people the right to self-determination. In addition to this, Israel has continued to usurp Palestinian lands, to exploit Palestinian water resources, and to force the Palestinian people toward death through starvation and hunger. All this has failed so far to move the Americans' conscience or sympathies.

In the name of human rights, millions of Jews are being forced out of their countries of origin, uprooted from their homelands, and moved to lands as alien to them as they are alien to it, to enable them to pursue in the future policies that go against human rights as well as the peoples' rights—policies that would shame all mankind. What about the Palestinians' human rights? Where are the Palestinian people's rights in all this? Why has the American conscience failed to awaken, given that Americans have seen all the Israeli crimes being carried out with the use of U.S. weapons. Freedom is indivisible. As for the right to self-determination, it reflects an international principle that cannot be denied to this or that people. Besides, we do not believe that world peace can be established in isolation from the Arab region. Enabling the Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination, to build their own future, to terminate the Israeli occupation and end its practices, and to secure the return of the occupied territories to their Arab owners is an international responsibility. Besides, this is

also the yardstick of the credibility of any party that pretends to be a strong supporter of human rights and an advocate of peace.

Undoubtedly, the Soviet-U.S. summit is urged to discuss the Middle East conflict. The Americans, however, are seeking to exploit the policies that emerged under superpower detente to bolster Israel's strength and peddle its aggressive and expansionist schemes at the expense of the Palestinian people and the occupied territories. The continued pursuit of a policy of extermination against the Palestinian people by the Zionists and the continued U.S. support for Israel only mean that the U.S. peace intentions are highly questionable.

Paper: Enemy Cannot Be Confronted by Statements

JN3105064390 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 31 May 90

[Press review]

[Text] In the "AL-THAWRAH Issues" column we read an article entitled "The Syrian Fortress". The article says: All nations and peoples, throughout their history, have been put to crucial historical tests that determined their present and future. Through these tests, they either proved able to overcome and triumph over ordeals or they submitted and yielded to them.

What the Arab nation is facing today, perhaps, is the most serious test. What is happening, both concerning enemy practices and the current Arab situation, does not indicate that the two sides to the equation are in a true state of confrontation unless the Arab nation goes beyond the language of statements and resolutions on paper and actually begins to employ its capabilities in the right direction. AL-THAWRAH concludes: In order to create better Arab awareness of the dimensions of the developments, as leader al-Asad said in his speech at the students' congress, Syria will remain the national pan-Arab fortress about which the Syrian citizens and the Arabs in general can be reassured.

We also read another article on the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Washington today. Entitled "Between Two Summits", the article reads: The U.S.-Soviet summit begins in Washington today; it is the second summit between Gorbachev and Bush. The summit comes amid international circumstances and changes requiring both superpowers to adopt clear and firm positions. The paper adds: No doubt, the most important issues will be those of strategic, conventional, and chemical arms control and economic relations between the two superpowers, as well as the regional conflicts..

The paper points out that the Middle East issue now needs great and serious attention as the immigration of Jews to occupied Palestine threatens the Arab existence. AL-THAWRAH asks: What share will our Arab cause and the Middle East problem have in this summit?

Under the headline "The Enemy's Ambitions Cannot Be Resisted by Words", AL-BA'TH says in its commentary today: Since signs of change emerged on the international horizon, Syria has been a pioneer in giving warnings and acting seriously. It has been calling on the Arabs to comprehend world changes and deal with them in a spirit of pan-Arab responsibility in defense of the nation's present and future. Rising to the level of this responsibility requires that the Arabs know that their enemy will leave no available opportunity, whether in the East or in the West, without seizing it to fulfill its expansionist plans and ambitions.

The paper asks: How can we confront this enemy, which is exploiting world changes for its own advantage? Certainly, we cannot confront it by words and statements. We must rise to the importance of the battle and succeed in choosing its tools. Syria will continue to call for an effective Arab position and solidarity and for scientific and practical plans that create balance between the Arabs and their enemy. AL-BA'TH concludes: Syria's position, which was repeatedly announced by leader al-Asad, has not changed. Syria was and still is open for any Arab who wants to stand in the forward position and mobilize resources and potential; it is open for all those who want to defend the present and future of the Arabs and the right of the Arab nation to life, freedom, and dignity.

Afghanistan

Najibullah Decree on Amended Constitution

LD0106060290 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 1 Jun 90

["President Najibullah's Decree on the Endorsement of the Constitution"—BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 31, BAKHTAR—"As par the item second article no 149 of the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan [RA] the amendments that were introduced by the May Loya Jerga [Grand National Assembly] in the Constitution of the country are enforced for the realisation and fulfillment of the historic aspirations of the people of Afghanistan, ensurance of peace and security in the Afghan land as well as full implementation of the policy of national reconciliation aimed at prosperity of the people and progress of our beloved country Afghanistan" says a decree issued by President Najibullah on the enforcement [as received] of the amended Constitution of the RA.

Deputies on Constitutional Amendments, Peace

LD3105082590 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Kabul, May 30, BAKHTAR—Owing to the changes taken place in the past two years since the approval of the country's constitution it required that some of the articles of the Constitution be amended which was approved at the Loya Jirgah, Grand Assembly, of May 1990, said Hayatullah Rafiqi an elected representative of the people of Qandahar city to the said Loya Jirgah in an interview to a BAKHTAR correspondent.

He added that the amendments which were brought about paved the grounds for our people, the heads of the groups, opposition local commanders and socio-political figures to take an active part for the cessation of war and bloodshed. He pointed out that the amendments in the Constitution provided the grounds for the ever- further implementation of the policy of national reconciliation.

In another interview, Aqa Mohammad, an elected representative of Khashroad district, Nimroz Province, said that the peace proposals set forth by Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, were warmly received by all the participants of the Loya Jirgah, Grand Assembly. In our view, he added, the realization of these proposals may lead to the political solution of the Afghan issue and termination of war in the country.

It is high time now that the opposition should give a positive response to the voice of Loya Jirgah and to tie their belt for the restoration of peace and security in the country.

Khaliqyar Sends Message of Thanks to Ryzhkov

LD3105083890 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Kabul, May 30, BAKHTAR—Fazl Haq Khaliqyar premier of the Republic of Afghanistan [RA] has sent to Moscow a message of gratitude addressed to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, in response to his congratulatory message earlier received on the occasion of his election as prime minister of the RA.

The message says that the war-weary Afghans intend to ensure peace and security in their country based on the realisation of the national reconciliation policy.

We are confident that the brotherly and friendly relations existing between the two countries will be further developed and strengthened in the interests of our peoples and the world peace.

By the virtue of time, I hope further successes of the state and people of the Soviet Union for the growth of the socio-economic life of the Soviet people, under the perestroika, as well as peace and security in the world.

Gaylani on Preparations for Presidential Elections

PM3105092090 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 24 May 90 p 4

[Muhammad Mahjub report: "Gaylani Tells 'UKAZ: Afghan President To Be Elected at Meeting in Two Months"]

[Text] Islamabad—Shaykh Ahmad Gaylani, justice minister in the interim Afghan mujahidin government and head of the senior committee in charge of the elections to the Islamic shura council, said that the committee started its work yesterday evening, Wednesday [23 May], by sending delegations to all Afghan governorates and towns, totalling 216 locations, to choose 10 people from each area.

He told 'UKAZ by telephone that the council includes all states, especially ulema and tribe and mujahidin leaders elected in their areas. The aim is to elect a head of state. The council comprises nearly 2,500 members.

A number of people will appointed from the six organizations and from the interim Afghan mujahidin government. They will include ulema and prominent Afghan figures. He added that the council will be convened in two months, God willing.

Shaykh Gaylani said that the election committee is comprised of 17 people. A further five to seven people could be added to this number, since invitations have been sent out to Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and the eight Iran-based parties to send their representatives to the committee.

On the possibility of holding the elections in Kabul, Gaylani said: We will submit a request to the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] to urge it to make contacts with the United Nations regarding the possibility of

compiling the names of the candidates nominated by the Afghan people in these areas in order to include them in the greater shura council.

On the venue of the elections, Shaykh Gaylani said: We are making efforts to convene the shura council inside Afghanistan and under ICO and UN protection.

He expressed his hope that Hekmatyar and the eight organizations would enter these elections. Shaykh Gaylani denied the possibility of the eight parties' holding other elections and forming another government in addition to the present interim government, since that would be unreasonable.

He said we are making efforts to resolve our problems by ourselves. There are differences, including their request to include women in the elections and to hold free elections like those held elsewhere in the world. But our viewpoint is that we are in a critical situation, and we are making efforts in order for them to elect 10 people from among themselves to enter these elections. And we also grant women their rights according to the Islamic shari'a.

Minister Receives Indian Delegation 30 May

LD3005202890 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] 'Abdul Wakil, minister of foreign affairs in the Republic of Afghanistan, met today in his office a delegation of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India, led by (Shamsaran), joint secretary in the Ministry of External Affaris of India, who recently came to Kabul to prepare for the ninth regular session of the joint Afghan-Indian commission for economic-technical cooperation. The foreign minister spoke about the expansion of Indian economic-technical cooperation in the development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, and expressed the hope the ninth session of the joint commission, to be conducted soon by the foreign ministers of the Republics of Afghanistan and India, will be able to provide new ground for granting timely assistance to Afghanistan by India.

In response, His Excellency (Shamsaran) expressed the preparedness of the Republic of India for the ninth session of the joint commission, and for offering various econonomic and technical and humanitarian aid to Afghanistan within the limits of India's capabilities.

Engineering Equipment Accord Signed With USSR

LD2605203190 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] A protocol on handing over the equipment needed by the Department of Engineering Services, (Wabeka), belonging to the Ministry of Water and Electricity, has been signed recently in Kabul between the representatives of the Ministry of Water and Electricity and the economic and trade councillor in the Soviet Assembly in Kabul.

Based on this protocol, the Soviet Union will hand over this equipment, worth 300,000 dollars, to Afghanistan from the section of technical and economic assistance included in the protocols of 1985 and 1987.

27 May 'Mopping Up Operations' Reported

LD3005090290 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Kabul, May 29, BAKHTAR—The organs of the ministry of State Security carried out on May 27 mopping up operations in Shakar Darreh District in order to prevent the terrorist activities of extremists, reports BAKHTAR military correspondent. During the operation, two surface-to-surface rockets of SAKR type which were adjusted for launching on residential areas were detected, defused and transferred to a safe place.

According to another report, organs of the ministry of Foreign Affairs has purchased on May 27 three surface-to-surface rockets of SAKR 30 and six surface-to-surface rockets of missile type from the opposition armed group in Shakar Darreh District, Kabul Province.

Over 200 thousand Afghanis cash aid was distributed today by the emergency office of the Council of Ministers to the families of 4th precinct of Kabul City affected from the extremists rockets attacks.

The personnel of the security division of Sarandoy (police) Command of Kabul Province donated today 4500 CC of their blood to the Blood Bank of Sarandoi 200 bed hospital.

State Security Seizes Weapons in Shakar Darreh

LD3005110590 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Kabul, May 29, BAKHTAR—Those personnel of the security posts of the Grand District of Khowst who have displayed militancy and bravery in thwarting the sinister designs and ominous intrigues of the extremist elements, were decorated on May 28 with medals and orders of the Republic of Afghanistan [RA], reported a military correspondent of BAKHTAR.

In a function which was held on this occasion, Col. Gen. Ghulam Faruq commander of the operative unit of Khowst Garrison, appreciated the meritorious services and devotions of the personnel of the security posts of the Grand District of Khowst to the cause of the ensurance of a country-wide peace and implementation of the policy of national reconciliation, and made outstanding their future tasks to the end.

Reciprocally a number of the personnel of the security posts of the said grand district pledged their all-out readiness for the ensurance of peace and security and implementation of the policy of national reconciliation in the country.

According to another report, the organs of the Ministry of State Security of the RA, in a mopping up operation conducted yesterday against the extremist elements in Shakar Darreh District of Kabul Province, seized a large number of assorted weapons of the extremists, including 19 surface-to-surface rockets, and shells of different cannons.

Meanwhile, the same organs of the Ministry of State Security of the RA, have recently purchased 2 ground-to-air Strella-2 type rockets from the extremist elements in the surrounding areas of Qandahar City.

Likewise, reports reaching BAKHTAR say that the peace caravans of the political affairs department of the Armed Forces of the RA today participated in gathering of the workers of the alabaster factory of Kabul City and explained to them the need and importance of the convocation of the Loya Jerga, and the peaceful measures of the state of the RA, aimed at ensurance of a country-wide peace and discontinuation of war and bloodshed in the country.

At the end of the gathering state aids were distributed to the deserved workers of the factory.

Paghman 'Clearing Operation' Seizes Weapons

LD3005222190 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Organs of the Ministry of State Security today mounted a clearing operation in Paghman District to prevent terrorist acts by the extremists. BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY'S military section reports that as a result of the operation, 17 SAKR-30 U.S. [as heard] surface-to-surface rockets with 30 warheads, 17 boxes of machine gun ammunition, and a rocket launcher with three shells have been captured by the security force of the country.

Security Operation in Helman Detailed 30 May

LD3005222290 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] State security officials in the province of Helman mounted a clearing up operation recently to prevent the occurance of terrorist activities by extremists. The BIA [BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY] military section reports: As a result of the operation (?17) extremists have been crushed, and one 83mm gun, three machine guns, five Kalashnikovs, 20 surface-to-surface rockets, one mortar, and 50 boxes of assorted ammunition have been captured by the security forces.

India

Singh: Positive Dialogue With Pakistan Impossible

BK3105160290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The first summit of the Group of 15 [G-15] developing countries begins in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow. The prime minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who is leading a high-level delegation, has arrived in the Malaysian capital to attend the conference. After the three-day G-15 meeting, the prime minister will remain in Malaysia for a day's official visit.

Earlier, talking to newsmen on board the aircraft on his way to Kuala Lumpur today, the prime minister, Mr. V.P. Singh, has reiterated that if Pakistan moves one step sincerely in changing the ground reality prevalent now, India will move two steps to normalize relations between the two countries. The prime minister pointed out that no positive dialogue with Pakistan is possible now because it is openly promoting insurgency and helping terrorists in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

Our special correspondent, Prabhakar Mishra, who is covering the prime minister's visit, reports that Mr. V.P. Singh drew a parallel between China and Pakistan while talking to newsmen. He said India had fought war with China and Pakistan and it has boundary and territorial disputes with both countries. But while India has been able to start a positive dialogue with China, it is not possible with Pakistan because of its support to secessionism and terrorism.

In an interview to a Hong Kong-based magazine, the prime minister, Mr. V.P. Singh, called upon Pakistan to abandon the path of confrontation. He said let Pakistan show one act of good faith and we will reciprocate with two.

Prime Minister Leaves for Kuala Lumpur 31 May

BK3105065590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, left New Delhi for Kuala Lumpur this morning to attend the first summit conference of the Group of 15 nations. He is accompanied by the external affairs minister, Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral, and other officials.

Talking to newsmen at the airport before his departure, the prime minister said the summit will work out a common strategy for South-South cooperation to have a meaningful North-South dialogue for a new international economic order. Besides India, the Group of 15 includes developing countries like Algeria, Argentina, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Jamaica, Peru, and Venezuela.

After the summit conference, the prime minister is scheduled to have discussion with Malaysian leaders on bilateral matters.

Devi Lal on 'Complete Understanding' With Singh

BK3105161090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr. Devi Lal, has asserted that the National Front government will complete its five-year term with Mr. Vishwanath Pratap

Singh as prime minister. Addressing newsmen in Allahabad today, he said there is complete understanding between him and the prime minister on almost all issues.

Expressing concern over the situation in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Devi Lal said the government is taking steps to bring normalcy in these two border states. He blamed Islamabad for the tension between India and Pakistan and said infiltration still continues from across the border. Mr. Devi Lal said measures are being taken to bring down the prices of essential commodities. The prices of some commodities have already fallen during the last two months, he added.

'Agitation' Disrupts Telecommunication Services

BK2905150090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] In the Rajya Sabha today, members from all sides of the house expressed concern over the disruption of telecommunication services due to the agitation by engineers. They urged the government to intervene and arrive at a settlement with the agitating staff. The matter was raised through a special mention by Mr. M.M. Jacob, Congress-I. He was supported by members from all parties. The deputy chairman, Dr. Najma Heptulla, observed that the whole house is concerned about the situation created by the agitation.

Strike Called Off

BK2905161090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] The work-to-rule agitation by junior telecom officers and assistant engineers has been called off. According to an official press release, the strike was called off after the meeting the members of the joint action committee of the employees had with the communications minister, Mr. Janeshwar Mishra, in New Delhi today. Mr. Mishra has assured the engineers that their demands will be sympathetically considered and a decision announced shortly.

16 Kilograms of Narcotics Seized in New Delhi

BK2705064090 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Customs officials today seized 16 kilograms of narcotic drugs at the Indira Gandhi International Airport [in New Delhi]. The drugs were concealed in a suitcase. This has been valued at 16 crore rupees in the international market. The seizure is reported to be the biggest from an individual at the airport.

Iran

Khamene'i Applauds 'Anti-U.S. Struggle'

LD3105200790 Tehran IRNA in English 1934 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Tehran, May 31, IRNA—Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i today said the 11-year-old hostility of the U.S. and arrogant powers towards the Islamic revolution stems from their helplessness and embarrassment vis-a-vis "the commitment of our leader, nation and system to the basic principles of the revolution."

"If the U.S. confuses that its enmity with Islam is the motive for its hostility towards Iran, it will arouse one billion Muslims of the world against itself," the leader of the Islamic Revolution said in a message to the Iranian people.

The message was released on the eve of the 1st anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's passing away.

"If the U.S. acknowledges that the motive for its enmity is Islamic Iran's intention to live freely, independently and free from U.S. interferences it will arouse all freedom-loving people of the world against itself.

"And if it confesses that the reason for its wicked hostility towards Iran, freeze of Iranian assets and constant plots against the Islamic Republic is that the revolution has cut off it hands from its rich resources...all the oppressed nations of the world will stand by the Iranian nation and join their anti-U.S. struggle," he said.

Therefore, the ayatollah said, it is natural for the U.S., the arrogant front and their dependent news media to concentrate all their efforts on distorting the realities of Iran and accusing Iran's brave nation, revolutionary government and efficient officials of backwardness, reaction and human rights abuses in a bid to retaliate the nation's disgust at hegemonist and arrogant powers, "particularly the Great Satan."

In another part of his message Ayatollah Khamene'i stressed that in the school of the revolution founded by Imam Khomeyni the brand of Islam used as a tool by the big powers was replaced by a pure Mohammadan one. The leader said this genuine Islam arose the mania of those who had vested their hope in the fall of Islam in Iran and in other Islamic states, or those who only favored an empty name out of Islam to fool and deceive the people.

"Therefore, since the early days of the victory of the Islamic revolution to date they (the enemies) have not spared any occasion to invade, attack and conspire against the Islamic Republic, which is the cradle of the Islamic movement in the world," the message said.

Paying homage to the late Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Khamene'i said "after 15 years of struggle and continuous efforts, the imam managed to move the masses towards the goal—establishment of Islamic system and

execution of Islamic rulings." He also lauded the late leader of the Islamic revolution for his success in overthrowing the corrupt and dependent monarchical regime which was backed by arrogant powers and plunderers of Iran's wealth.

"During the 11-year old post-revolution era," Ayatollah Khamene'i said, "The imam dealt with a complicated and unprecedented set of plots, hostilities, treason, offensives, embargoes, military attacks and propaganda ballyhoo, and emerged victorious from this historical confrontation."

Referring to Iran's situation after the imam's demise, the leader of the Islamic revolution said that the amazing 40 day long mourning ceremony followed by the national approval of Constitutional amendments and public turnout in the presidential elections all added to the credibility of Iran, the Iranians, the revolution and the Islamic system, despite the freshness of their bereavement.

The Iranian nation which did a great and unprecedented work against the superpowers, the great founder of the revolution who stood like a firm mountain against all opponents, and the Islamic system which managed to emerge from an imposed war victoriously and with dignity and honor, all took their power from Islam, the leader of the Islamic revolution concluded.

Arabs Seen as 'Posturing' at Baghdad Summit

LD3105143690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1057 GMT 31 May 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The extraordinary meeting of the Arab heads of states ended its work yesterday in Baghdad. In the final resolution, the immigration of Soviet Jews to Palestine and occupied Arab territories—which was one of the reasons why the conference was held—has been condemned and the international community has been called upon to control the creation of illegal settlements in these territories. [passage omitted]

In this connection, the Arab summit conference in Baghdad condemned the expansionist plans of Israel, including the settlement of immigrants in the occupied territories, which is a direct threat to Jordan and other Arab governments. In spite of this, the Baghdad session has in practice avoided adopting a decisive stance toward the Soviet Union which, in the light of its new policies, has granted permission to its Jews to emigrate on an extensive scale. Though this is related to the relatively good relations that exist between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Iraq with the Soviet Union, still, and in the opinion of political observers, the condemnation of the Soviet Union could have placed the Arab League opposite both superpowers and this is not something that member countries of this union would agree with.

In connection with the uprising of the Muslim people of Palestine, the Arab community—just like in the past—the Arab League has given promises of all kinds of political and financial backing for the intifadah. Before this too, the Arab League had emphasized this kind of supports in several of its previous meetings, but, it has not really taken any practical measures in this connection and many Arab governments have not fulfilled their commitments.

Also, the Arab League, in its extraordinary meeting of its heads of state in Baghdad, has condemned the decision of the U.S. Congress to declare Jerusalem city as the capital of the Israeli regime [as heard] and has threatened that it will embark on political and economic measures against any country that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Meanwhile the U.S. Administration has not yet taken any steps toward this—that is, the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist regime; and although the Arab heads of state have condemned that government for backing Israel, they have, nevertheless, not envisaged any practical punitive measures against Washington.

According to sources close to the Arab summit conference [ASC], the Saudi and Egyptian regimes were defenders of the United States in the Baghdad conference, and Husni Mubarak acted as if he was America's official spokesman. Though this is the first meeting of Arab leaders which, in the course of the past several years, has intensified propaganda attacks against the United States, nevertheless, the signature of America's allies in the region, such as the Saudi, Jordanian, and Egyptian regimes at the bottom of the final resolution, is enough to show to what extent these decisions could really be practical.

With regard to Lebanon, the extraordinary Arab leaders' meeting emphasised the al-Ta'if [accord] as a suitable framework for safeguarding the interests of all Lebanese, and has called for support for the legal regime. In addition, it has asked for an international fund to be created to assist Lebanon. The Government of Lebanon, along with Syria, were the only Arab countries that boycotted the Baghdad conference and did not send any representatives to it. Also the president of Algeria and the king of Morocco likewise did not themselves attend the conference. The latter two along with Shah [as heard] Fahd are heads of the tripartite Arab committees for solving Lebanon's crisis, and the al-Ta'if project is their most important achievement. On the other hand, differences in viewpoints between Syria, Iraq, and Saudi [Arabia] concerning Lebanon's crisis, Baghdad's support for Syria's enemies, and the [stand of the] government of Ilyas al-Hirawi led not only to the boycotting of the Baghdad conference by Syria, but stopped the conference from taking any steps to strengthen the army of the Lebanese Government.

On the whole, the Arab summit conference in Baghdad—bearing in mind Syria and Lebanon's boycott and the non-active participation of Algeria, Oman, and

Morocco—will not be a conference which will lead to the fulfillment of its obligations in practice. Despite the fact that it should be a forum where the show of unity between Arabs could be displayed, nevertheless, it turned out to be a forum for showing up differences between Arab governments.

Presently, and taking note of profound changes brought about in the world political arena, the repercussions of which have reached some of the Arab governments, it was expected that the Arab leaders' session in Baghdad might find a new solution to the problem of how to behave politically in the face of these developments. But, the outcome of the conference shows that differences in viewpoints among the Arab League members is still preventing them from adopting a correct stance.

Among the cases which show this same lack of correct insight and this posturing is the stand taken by the Arab summit conference concerning the imposed war and the way it has consistently acted in a one-sided manner. In the final resolution of the Baghdad conference, the Arab leaders have yielded to the expansionist claims of the Iraqi regime with regard to the Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab river], and have showed up his worthless role in the peace process. Also, in the final resolution of the Baghdad conference, the Arab leaders view Security Council Resolution 598 from the standpoint that it can secure Iraq's interests and can distort the contents of the resolution and the opinions of the UN secretary general. The adoption of such stances in the Baghdad sessions demonstrates the baselessness of Iraq's desire for peace. On the other hand, Resolution 598 too has been reflected in such a way in the final statements of the Arab leaders that it demonstrates that they wish to view this resolution in a way different from the text. Emphasizing the release of the POW's before the full withdrawal [of Iraqi forces] from regions occupied by the Iraqi regime in Iranian territory not only makes the implementation of the resolution unlikely but can also be counted as ignoring, in a way, the efforts of the UN secretary general and bolstering the expansionist objectives of the Iraqi regime.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Arab Summit

LD3105122190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] In a statement issued today, our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has condemned the one-sided and irresponsible stand which the extraordinary session of the Arab summit in Baghdad has adopted in relation to the peace negotiations between Iran and Iraq. The text of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is as follows:

The attempts by the Iraqi regime at the extraordinary meeting of the Arab summit to drag the Arab countries to adopt a partial stand toward the regime's expansionist claims on Arvand Rud—a claim which was the pretext for launching the imposed war—and also the submission of the Arab heads of state to that illegitimate request, crystallized in the final communique of the summit, bring to attention the destructive role of these countries during the war as well as their worthless role in the peace process.

The one-sided and irresponsible stand which, regarding the peace negotiations between Iran and Iraq, has been incorporated in the final communique of the extraordinary meeting of the Arab summit in Baghdad not only indicates that Iraq's claims that it desires peace are baseless, but also post a serious question mark on the stand of the Arab countries toward the need for a lasting peace between the two countries and the security and stability of the region; because those countries know only too well that support for the expansionist claims of the Iraqi regime will never contribute to the restoration of peace and security to the region. Rather, the perpetuation of the state of no war, no peace would pave the way for stabilization [tasbit] of territorial claims which exist against those very countries, too.

In the statement, our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs notes: Since in the final communique of the extraordinary meeting of the Arab summit in Baghdad international principles have been overlooked, and because undue short-term political objectives of the Arab countries have provided the basis for decision making, therefore obvious contradictions are evident. On the one hand there is talk of realization of peace within the framework of Resolution 598 under the supervision of the UN secretary general; on the other, there is a selective and discriminatory approach to the clauses of the said resolution—that is, placing emphasis on the release of POW's prior to the implementation of the first clause of the resolution on withdrawal to internationally recognized borders. Thus, such an approach undermines the contents of the resolution and the views of the UN secretary general. That is done at a time when the Arab heads of state know only too well that on the basis of the proposed plan of the UN Secretary general, which has also been supported by the Security Council, the priorities of the resolution are to be withdrawal and POW exchange. The Islamic Republic of Iran, in an effort to take a step in the direction of paving the way for implementation of the resolution and realization of lasting peace, has proposed simultaneous implementation of the said two steps.

The statement also says: While the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran regards such stands as worthless, it also warns against the dire consequences of such irresponsible acts in supporting the expansionism of the Iraqi regime, as well as that regime's incorrect interpretation of Resolution 598 which, against the views of the Security Council and the UN secretary general, has blocked the peace trend during the past two years. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares that the Iraqi regime shall never attain its expansionist objectives in that way, nor will its supporters in the region and in the world ever achieve the improper objectives of the big powers against the interests of the nations of the region. Rather, they will pave the way for implementation of the objectives of

the global expansionist powers who follow the policy of divide and rule. Peace is possible only through the implementation of Resolution 598 and adherence to valid international agreements.

Commentary: Summit Resolutions 'Added Confusion'

NC3106220390 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 31 May 90

[Political commentary]

[Excerpts] The emergency Arab summit conference in Baghdad has wrapped up after two days of intensive meetings and closed-door sessions. This summit, which was held in the name of Arab national security and was linked to the Palestinian issue and the struggle against the Zionist enemy and his allies, came out with disappointing resolutions and recommendations which were no surprise to anyone acquainted with Arab policy and decisionmaking.

To start with, we must say solidarity and cohesion in the face of the challenges confronting the nation is a duty and a popular demand which no sane person denies. However, the desired solidarity must serve the nation's cause, mobilize its forces, and use its resources in the fateful battle of defiance without deception and without exploiting the masses' energies for the purpose of silencing their voices and sacred shouts. [passage omitted]

What happened at the Baghdad summit was not up to the level depicted by the media and did not match the supposed objectives. This is not something new or peculiar to the ruling Arab mentality. As usual, the Arab political system has always been late in catching up with the level of the phase with all its dangers and challenges. Arab policies, efforts, and decisions have always been a reaction to rescue the regimes from the people's questioning, to acquit them of any responsibility for negligence and impotence, and to cover up their defeatist stands.

The media spoke about sharp differences between two groups of rulers about the stand toward the United States, despite the conviction of all that the United States is the source of sedition and is primarily responsible for all the acts of aggression committed by the Zionist regime of oppression and corruption. The Egyptian regime spoke in the name of the United States, calling for moderation in any reference to it and defending its policy, as if its main mission was to control the summit's resolutions so as not to anger the United States or injure its pride. The final communique, which was a result of a compromise among the Arab rulers, referred to the United States timidly. These resolutions only added confusion to the Arab political mentality, having given nothing to the masses to satisfy their ambition at a time of intensifying plots to stifle the intifadah of the Palestinian people and to impose surrender on the nation through the influx of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews and making the balance of power in favor of the Jews. [passage omitted]

EEC Reiterates Support for Resolution 598

LD3005200390 Tehran IRNA in English 1934 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Tehran, May 30, IRNA—The French, Irish and Italian ambassadors to the Islamic Republic met with Foreign Ministry Director-General for Western Europe Hoseyn Musavian, on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC), Wednesday [30 May]. The joint meeting came two weeks after a joint session held in Dublin between Musavian and the EEC's high ranking officials which focused on relations between Iran and the community, as well as regional and international issues.

Italian Ambassador Vittorio Amedeo Farinelli told Musavian that EEC had a positive appraisal of the Dublin session which he said was of great importance. "EEC and its member states consider the implementation of Resolution 598 the best solution for establishment of peace and security in the region and to this end they will spare no efforts," Farinelli said in referrence to the Iran-Iraq peace talks.

Musavian referring to the Islamic Republic's stance on the peace talks pointed out that "Iran's policy is to attain a lasting peace within the framework of Resolution 598 and of the U.N. chief's plans, and welcomes any efforts made by foreign countries in this context."

Kharrazi Conveys President's Message to UN Chief

LD0106091490 Tehran IRNA in English 0750 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] United Nations, New York, June 1, IRNA—Iran's permanent representative here Friday [1 June] conveyed President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's verbal message to U.N. chief Javier Perez De Cuellar urging him to continue his efforts for implementation of Resolution 598. Kamal Kharrazi also invited de Cuellar, on behalf of President Hashemi-Rafsanjani, to pay a visit to the Persian Gulf region in line with a mission assigned him by the Security Council.

Briefing the U.N. secretary-general on the latest issues pertaining to Iran and Iraq, Kharrazi reiterated that "the implementation of Resolution 598 is the only way to establish peace between the two countries."

De Cuellar welcoming President Rafsanjani's invitation said he would also raise the issue with the Iraqi government.

List of Iraqi Cease-Fire Violations Updated

LD0106103690 Tehran IRNA in English 0905 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] United Nations, New York, June 1 IRNA—Iran has registered 119 cases of Iraqi ceasefire violations since 25 October, according to a letter sent by the Islamic Republic to the U.N. secretary general. The letter published as a Security Council document listed some of the Iraqi violations as digging of canals and trenches for eavesdropping and scouting purposes in Baneh (Western

Iran) and installment of anti-aircraft guns, minefields and barbed wire fences in Dehloran (also in the West).

On Oct. 18, the letter said, there were reports of road building by Iraqi forces at Garmab region in the presence of the personnel of the United Nations Iran-Iraq military observer group (UNIIMOG) and of flights of Iraqi warplanes and helicopters over Naftshahr and Marivan.

According to the letter, Iraqi troops opened fire on Iranian soldiers at 'Ali-Shirback region, wounding a soldier.

The letter also reported eight cases of Iraqi artillery and machinegun fire at Alvan, Yabis and Mieh-Mieh river inside Iran.

Iraq has violated the ceasefire 2738 times between 20 August 1988 when the U.N.-brokered truce went into effect and 25 October.

Khamene'i Speech Marks Khomeyni Anniversary

LD3105213790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 May 90

["Excerpts" of "message" by Ayatollah Khamene'i on the eve of the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's death]

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the guardian of the cause [vali-ye amr] of the Muslims and the leader of the Islamic revolution, issued a very important message on the anniversary of the death of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, sanctified be his noble soul. In this message the leader of the Islamic revolution said:

In the course of the eventful history of the revolution there was no day like 1 February [the day Khomeyni returned to Iran from exile], when a man from the progeny of the prophets and emulating their practice, with a hand filled with miracles and a heart with the depth and vastness of oceans, descended like a symbol of mercy among a worthy and expectant people and placed them upon the wings of the angels of God's might and raised them to the lofty heights of dignity and greatness. Nor was there a day like 4 June [the day Khomeyni died], the day on which the storm of calamity and mourning lashed this nation with the whips of sorrow and grief. On that day Iran became like one heart burning with a profound affliction, and it became like one eye pouring tears of grief for a great tragedy.

On that day a sun set, a sun with whose rising a thousand fountains of light bubbled forth in the life of the Iranian people. On that day a soul ascended to heaven who, with his Christ-like breath, had breathed new life into the body of the nation. On that day a voice fell silent whose warm breath had eliminated dejection and despondency from the world of Islam. On that day lips were closed which had recited the divine verses of honor and grandeur for the Muslims and which had expelled despair and hopelessness from their souls.

That day became the day of the great mourning of the world of Islam. That soul-rending grief was not limited to the Iranian nation. Throughout the world, wherever there was a feeling heart and a wakeful soul, it was overtaken by grief. Wherever there was a Muslim who was aware of the revolution and of its issues, he took part in this mourning. Therefore, there was nowhere in the whole world where hearts were not filled with grief due to this great calamity and where human beings did not grieve over this irreparable loss.

Iran was entirely turned to a house of mourning, where in every city and village sounds of weeping and lament were raised from every home and filled the air in the squares, the streets, and alleys. No one was able to drink this cup of grief in silence. The calamity of the loss of the imam was as great as the imam himself. Who but God and his saints can comprehend the dimensions of this greatness! I who was merely a restless drop in the tumultuous ocean of that day and those days, how can I describe those days?

The other side of the issue—namely the heavenly atmosphere of the world on that day—could only be felt by those with insight and gnostic knowledge. Perhaps piercing eyes which can penetrate through the veils of existence and which can soar like birds to the highest heaven witnessed other wonders and viewed most wondrous sights on that day, on the day of Khomeyni's death. They witnessed the ascent of a soul in peace to the resting house of God's grace and bounty, the ascent of a blessed word and a pleasing and well-pleased spirit towards the truth, the return of a brook to the sea, and the reunion of a lover with his beloved.

In another part of this message, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i said: A year has passed since those painful days, a year in which the memory and the presence of the imam have not left our nation even for a moment because he has remained alive, prominent, and brilliant in their memories and in their lives and in the lives of other Muslims and oppressed people throughout the world. What has been of the greatest importance for us and for all those who have an affection for Islam after the [ending of the] blissful life of the imam and in the course of the past year has been his great, historic, and peerless legacy, that is the Islamic Republic and its health, its strength, its vitality, and its correct movement on the path and in the direction set out by the imam. This is precisely the issue that, even during the lifetime of that illustrious man, was of utmost importance not only for the Iranian nation and its friends throughout the world but for all the Muslims who desired the glory and greatness of Islam.

The leader of the Islamic revolution added: The Islamic order demonstrated its maturity and its effectiveness in the course of this terrible calamity and this great divine test; and the worthy nation and the concerned and able officials earned God's praise and his mercy as a result of their patience in this major calamity; and, with God's assistance and as a result of the grace of the Lord of the Age, may our souls be a sacrifice unto him, succeeded in untying the knots which would naturally have been

created as a result of the death of the imam, and they emerged with honor from a great test.

The Islamic order which had lost its throbbing heart, as a result of its faith and its reliance upon God and as a result of immortal lessons which the people learned from their master and guide, not only did not stop from movement, life, and vigor but on the contrary, by demonstrating its maturity, its wisdom, and its speed of action it enhanced its reputation. The expression of solidarity by the nation during that unmatched funeral—which was extraordinary and unique in the annals of the history of the world—the solution of the issue of leadership, the people's loving and universal participation in defending the path of the imam and the imam's spiritual inheritance in the face of the robbers who were lying in wait, and the amazing and memorable 40-day rising [as heard] of the Iranian people, followed by the national approval of the constitutional amendments and participation in the elections for their chosen [gozideh] president, and the formation of the government and the proceeding of all the affairs of the country, fresh yet eternal, the pain of the death of the imam and his lasting memory, all of these bestowed a reputation and a dignity more than ever before to Iran and to the Iranians, the revolution, and the Islamic order.

The leader of the Islamic revolution, referring to the fact that the death of his eminence the imam, that torchbearer of the revolution, once again fuelled the fire of the revolution, emphasized: The system of the Islamic Republic which is the outcome of the great endeavors of the imam and of the ummah is at the pinnacle of its strength. This is due to resistance and steadfastness in the face of the bullying powers and independence from the plunderers. It has attracted the attention of friends and foes alike and has warmed the hearts of the oppressed and deprived people in all parts of the globe.

Yes, the great secret in today's greatness of Islam and the general awakening of the Muslims is the fact that the blessed seed of the revolution was once again produced by the blessed tree of Islam in the center of this movement, that is, Islamic Iran; and its product—the Islamic Republic—with its well-founded strength derived from Islamic faith, the leader and the nation remained on the correct path and in a proper direction and the murmurings of the satans and the sword of their hate and their anger had no effect on it; and it revealed its brilliant face to the eyes of the world with its powerful and proud humility [as heard]; and with its presence, its strength, and its steadfastness it became a source for the propagation of Islam.

In another part of his message the leader of the Islamic revolution stressed that in the school of the revolution which was founded by our imam, the kind of Islam which was a puppet of the powers was eradicated and replaced by pure Mohammadan Islam. He said:

In the Islamic revolution, the Islam of the Koran and tradition replaced the Islam of bondage and slavery and degradation; the Islam of fealty and reason replaced the Islam of hearsay and ignorance; the Islam of this world and the hereafter replaced the Islam of materialism or monasticism; the Islam of science and knowledge replaced the Islam of mortification and negligence; the Islam of piety and politics replaced the Islam of capriciousness and indifference; the Islam of uprising and action replaced the Islam of inertia and melancholy; the Islam of the individual and society replaced the Islam of ceremony and stupidity; the Islam which was the saviour of the deprived replaced the Islam which was a puppet of the powers. In short, pure Mohammadan Islam replaced American-style Islam.

It was the putting forward of Islam in this truly serious manner that maddened those who had set their hearts on the demise of Islam in Iran and in all Islamic countries; those who wanted Islam as a mere symbol and a means to deceive the people.

Referring to the fact that the 11 years of hostility by the United States and the arrogant front toward the Islamic revolution stems from their despondency and confusion in the face of the adherence of our leader, nation, and system to the principles of the revolution, the custodian of the order of the Muslims said: If the United States were to admit that the motive behind its enmity toward Iran lies in its enmity toward Islam, it would have a billion world Muslims against it.

If it were to admit that the motive behind this enmity lies in the fact that Islamic Iran has wished to exist independently, freely, and without U.S. interference, it would have all the liberals and freedom-seekers of the world against it.

If it were to admit that the reason for its malicious enmity toward Iran and the freezing of Iran's assets and its ongoing conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran is that the Iranian revolution has deprived it of this country's riches and brought to a halt the economic plunder of this nation, which was generously presented to the Americans by the treacherous Pahlavi regime, all the oppressed nations of the world and those who have suffered from colonialist plunder would stand alongside the Iranian nation and fight against the United States.

Therefore, it is perfectly natural and obvious that the United States and other governments on the arrogant front and all the propaganda and news gangs and their puppet media are forced to spend all of their energy to distort the facts about Iran and to distract world public opinion and to attack the brave, alert, and liberal nation of Iran and the progressive and revolutionary system of the Islamic Republic and its honest and competent officials—sometimes in the name of human rights, sometimes by alleging violations of freedom, and sometimes by name-calling, such as reactionary, retrogressive, and so on, and thus counteract the hatred of the Iranian nation for the arrogant and malignant hegemonists, the Great Satan in particular.

Emphasizing the alertness of the heroic Iranian nation in foiling the conspiracies of the enemies, preserving the revolution, upholding the banner of integrity and honor, and safeguarding the fundamental principles and values of the revolution, the great leader of the Islamic revolution said:

That is the clear point which has brought the slogan—In opposition to the world domination of arrogance—to the whole world and shaken the pillars of the system of world domination. It is that which will enable the Iranian nation to overcome all the conspiracies of the enemies; and it is that same eternal commandment which our late, great imam recommended in his statements and most recently in his will.

Regarding the most fundamental functions of the revolution, all of which are in the spectrum of the ideology and stem from the principles and teachings of Islam, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, custodian of the order of the world Muslims, made very important recommendations.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks at Khomeyni's Shrine

LD3105222690 Tehran IRNA in English 2030 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Tehran, May 31, IRNA—Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni Thursday night [31 May] led congregational prayers at the shrine of his father, Imam Khomeyni, in Behesht-e Zahra cemetery, on the first day of a six-day mourning ceremony marking the 1st anniversary of the imam's demise.

Among the worshippers who massed at the imam's shrine, there were many who arrived in Tehran today from various parts of Iran in order to attend the mourning ceremony. The main yard of the shrine was packed with mourning people and groups of newcomers who were entering the cemetery to pay homage to their beloved leader had to go to the northern, eastern and western yards.

The founder of the islamic Republic left for his heavenly abode on June 4, 1989, ten years after he successfully led an Islamic Movement he had founded 15 years earlier to victory. He was 90 when he passed away.

After the prayers, the mourners listened to a speech by President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. In his speech, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that Imam Khomeyni was among a few leaders of revolutions in the world whom God gave a chance to register its thoughts and ideas for the history and his ummah (nation).

"One of our duties is to deal with the imam's thoughts and ideas honestly... We should be at the service of the imam's thoughts. This attitude should be comprehensive. Anyone who follows the imam's path should also accept the set of his thoughts not part of them."

"All materials left for us by the imam, either in films, pictures, his voices or writings meet nearly all of our needs... All we need have been mentioned in the imam's teachings and this is valuable for the history," he said.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani added "The last thing and an important one the imam did was the issue of leadership... If the imam had not solved the question of leadership...we would have faced difficulties after his demise."

Referring to the late imam's decision to end the war, Rafsanjani said "Imam decided in a miraculous manner to stop the war and this happened in a few weeks.

"The imam did not consider it advisable that the war go on in our country after him. We saw how the one who emphasized the war with such firmness solved the issue when he deemed it in the interest of the revolution."

The president said that he had proposed to the late imam that he (Hashemi-Rafsanjani) undertake and announce Iran's acceptance of Resolution 598 but that the imam himself preferred to do so. "Here we see how the leader is concerned about the future in the most sensitive juncture."

Comparison of Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speech

LD0106094790

Tehran Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 1 June broadcasts a three-minute report on President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's 31 May speech at Imam Khomeyni's shrine in Behesht-e Zahra. This report has been compared with the referent IRNA version and has been found to be virtually identical except for the following addition:

"Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: Now in the fact of all the blessings which our society has inherited because of the imam, it is our duty not to let that great person's works whether written, scientific, or his ideology to get tampered with. As a sign of gratitude for those blessings, we should express our appreciation to his household, the very honorable family, and in particular to his son, the sign of the imam, our alert and pious brother, Mr. Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Aqa [Ahmad Khomeyni], whom the revolution owes much to. A part of the imam's successes was due to Hajj Ahmad Aqa who always helped his eminence the imam as a friend, consultant, secretary, and the household's manager. After the imam passed away he also accepted the most important responsibility which is the arrangement of the imam's works.

At the end of his remarks, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the correct path of the imam saying: The imam's ideology should be dealt with with honesty. We should not let any person or any movement [har kasi ya jarayani] take a part of the imam's remarks and use them to serve his aims. People will naturally confront those opportunists. The imam has enlightening ideology on all issues and we should respect the imam's words in total and obey them."

The same report says, following the president's speech, komeyl prayers [prayers which are read weekly in the middle of the night] were read to the "extremely mournful participants."

Grand Ayatollahs Praise Imam Khomeyni

LD3106200390 Tehran IRNA in English 1438 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Qom, May 31, IRNA—Grand Ayatollahs Mohammad 'Ali Araki and Seyyed Shahabeddin Mar'ashi Najafi [name as received] in separate statements issued Thursday [31 May] expressed their deep condolences to the Muslim world on the eve of the 1st anniversary of the demise of Imam Khomeyni.

In his statement, Grand Ayatollah Araki described the late imam as "the great man of the century who awakened world Muslims" and one "who rose up against oppressors and arrogants of the West and East."

"I dare say as I have realized during years of acquaintance with him (Imam Khomeyni) that on this path, he thought of nothing but the satisfaction of God, and had no other motives except the interests of religion and Muslims," he said.

Grand Ayatollah Mar'ashi Najafi paid glowing tributes to the late Imam Khomeyni, and called on Muslims around the globe to maintain their unity so as to materialize the late leader's lofty goals. Terming the founder of the Islamic Republic an "immortal personality," Grand Ayatollah Najafi said "his name will always remain atop the golden pages of history."

He said that the late imam "demolished the palaces of tyrants, put an end to the disgraceful Pahlavi dynasty, exposed plots of both Western and Eastern superpowers and by waging a ceaseless war against the enemies of Islam upset all their political equations."

The statement also said that the late leader proved to the world that he feared none of the satanic powers and bowed only to God's will. By leading the Islamic revolution to victory, added the statement, he gave new life to Islam, restored the dignity of Muslims and humiliated the oppressors. "At present," warned the grand ayatollah "Western and Eastern powers terrified by the alertness of Muslims are trying hard to eliminate the revolution and finally Islam."

Ahmad Khomeyni Speaks on Mojtahed Qualities

LD2905231190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 May 90

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we draw your attention to a speech [date, place not specified] by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni about the special qualities of a mojtahed [person well-versed in theological reasoning] from the point of view of the founder of the Islamic Repubic of Iran his eminence Imam Khomeyni—may God be satisfied with his deeds:

[Begin Ahmad Khomeyni recording] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. I take your presence in this splendid gathering to be an auspicious sign. And I would like to thank the eminent and dear leader of our revolution, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i [audience chants: May God's peace and benedictions be upon the prophet and his scion] for convening this very important meeting. I also thank the operational convenors of this great event. There is no doubt that our feqh [religious jurisprudence] is based on the narratives of their holinesses the immaculate imams—may God's peace be upon them. [passage omitted] The faqih [jurisconsult] is someone who studies these narratives, distinguishes the correct from the incorrect, presents the common points of the narratives, and extracts God's command as it stands and puts it at the disposal of society and the people.

Most of the disputes over fatawi [religious decrees] and disputes over principles goes back to just those narratives of the immaculate imams which, because of the conditions existing at the time of those honorable ones, the repressive circumstances and their inability to say everything which they may have wanted to say, have been issued in various ways. It is clear that political pressures from ruling powers caused our dear imams to be unable to express issues as they knew them to be. We had the same problem under the shah. On the other hand, the people who held power, in order to present themselves in the best possible way, would attribute things to the noble prophet of Islam, or even to the immaculate imams, which were untrue.

In general, a Shi'a, in order to grasp the words of the immaculate imams, had to consult experts. And for that reason, jurisconsults became the experts in a Shi'a society and Islamic societies. [passage omitted]

The best thing which has been said on the matter is, in my opinion, the words of his eminence the imam—may his dust be sanctified, and peace be upon him. The imam has said things about the mojtahed and about 'ejtehad [theological reasoning] which, in my view, have not yet been examined. I have brought a few phrases from his eminence the imam's remarks and writings, so that we may discuss them together, examine them, and see to what extent the imam's words can be affirmed in today's society and in Islamic societies.

His eminence the imam graciously said: As to the manner of teaching and research in religious seminaries, I believe in traditional feqh and in javaheri 'ejtehad [a particular school of Shi'a theology]; and I do not consider deviance from that to be permissable. That is the correct manner of 'ejtehad, but that does not mean that Islamic jurisprudence is not searching for new things. Place and time are two determining factors in 'ejtehad.

An issue about which there was a decree [hokm] in the past—that same issue, to all appearances, may, in the conditions governing a system's politics, society and economy, gain a new decree. That is to say, with the precise understanding of economic, social and political

conditions, that same original issue which, to all appearances, has not changed from the past, has in fact become a new matter which per force demands a new decree. [passage omitted]

He [Khomeyni] said: A mojtahed must have a command of the issues of his own time. It is not acceptable for the people, for youth, or even for the common people that its marja' [source of religious knowledge] and its mojtahed should say: I will not express opinions about political matters. Familiarity with the method of confronting the ploys and plots of the ruling culture of the world; possession of economic wisdom and farsightedness; knowledge about the nature of confronting the ruling economy of the world; understanding of politics and even politicians and their rote formulas; and an understanding of the circumstances and strong and weak points of the two poles of capitalism and communism, which in fact decide the strategy of ruling the world, are among the special qualities of a complete mojtahed. A mojtahed must have the cleverness, intelligence and wisdom to guide a large Islamic, or even non-Islamic, society. [passage omitted]

Thus a faqih in the seminary, if he is devoid of a sociopolitical outlook, remains simply an expert who may be consulted, in specialist areas, by the one who holds the reigns of power; of course he who puts the words and commands of the immaculate imams at the disposal of the leader is a very dear expert.

For example, what has been studied in the seminaries is that punishment is a judge's decision. It may be that the judge in one city issues a verdict about an offence which may may be given a different verdict if someone else makes the judgement in another city; or even in the same city, a different person may issue a different verdict. But the leader says: Unity of method and action is necessary to the system; and, in that case, all offences and punishments are categorized and implemented with one verdict throughout the country. Thus all punishment takes on a specific form with one decree. The fact that unity of method is necessary is the decision of a leader who is also a mojtahed with respect to social and political matters. In this regard, a nonpolitical faqih does not have the right to say such a thing because he remains at the level of an expert.

Listen to this statement of the imam—may God's peace be upon him: Government, in the view of the true mojtahed, is the practical philosophy of all jurisprudence in all the spheres of human life.

The government represents the practical aspect of feqh in confronting the entire social, political, military and cultural problems of society. feqh is the complete and genuine theory of management of both the individual and of society, from the cradle to the grave. The principle aim is how to employ the potent principles of feqh in our and the society's actions, so as to have answers to the problems; this is the issue feared by the arrogance: that feqh and 'ejtehad should take on a visible and practical aspect, hence empowering the Muslims with the strength to resist. This is where the imam's phrase ends.

A faqih is not responsible for disseminating feqh and resolving problems. For as long as he is attending the seminary, he says: I am not responsible for resolving problems; I am only repeating the divine law. However, a faqih who takes the helm wants to employ feqh in the actions of the individual and the society. He wants to find an Islamic solution to all political, social, and military problems of the Islamic world. The moment he attempts to do so, the world of arrogance turns against him, otherwise he is left alone for as long as he is attending the seminary or he is at the research level, since feqh has not taken on a visible and practical aspect. Now it is clear why the imam—may God's benedictions be upon him—did not consider the 'ejtehad carried out at the seminaries; for is it not impossible to carry out the divine law without being in touch with the complicated economic issues of imperialism, coupled with the political games of the world of arrogance, or the minute military calculations, or with the social structure of every society or region? Is it not impossible to reside in the seminary and recognize the interests of Islam and the Muslims in the present turbulent world? It is not impossible to be a good mujtahed, without the ability to recognize the culture of deceit and conspiracy, without the ability to recognize the culture of deceit and conspiracy, without economic insight, without the knowledge needed to face the prevailing economic situation in the world, and without recognizing politics and politicians, and without the knowledge of the strategy drawn up by the two world poles. Now it is clear why our dear imam separated marja'iyat [source of emulation] from rahbariyat [leadership].

Today, you great people have gathered here at the invitation of our dear leader, so that we may discuss our problems, and to examine the problems faced by the world of Shi'ism and Islam. It seems that the problems faced by the world of Islam and Shi'ism have risen out of nothing other then an absence of a correct perception of the aspirations of the immaculate imams. Once the aspirations of our dear imams are recognized, not only Shi'as will become a united arm vis-a-vis the world of arrogance, but our Sunni brothers, too, could, on the basis of the same guidelines, find an acceptable way of uniting with us. With such a union, we will never allow the arroagance and its lackeys in the Islamic countries to violate the affairs of the world and our future, with no one able to stand-up against them. Among the guidlines of the immaculate imams are: supporting the oppressed and the deprived, resisting the oppressive powers, confronting the oppressive feudal landowners and leech-like and godless capitalists, independence in all fields, abstaining from carnal desires, obeying the guidelines of His Eminence Imam 'Ali, and carrying out the Koranic and prophetic instructions. We are the followers of the Shi'ism of the immaculate imams, and so we must see whether our life and the culture prevailing over us and

our families is on the side of the deprived, or whether we are prepared to deprive ourselves and our children in order to help the needy? Mere slogans in favor of the oppressed, but without action, are considered contemptable.

How can we claim to be true followers of the prince of the faithful [Imam 'Ali], if we fail to carry out the instructions? [passage omitted]. Once we place our trust in anything other than God, then we will indeed fail to belong to the Shi'ism of the immaculate imams—may God's benedictions be upon them. We all know that problems will not be resolved through slogans, statements, or congregations. We must act. We must be Khomeynis. [crowd chants]

We must be Khomeynis so that our words may carry the sweet smell of the sayings of the immaculate imams—may God's mercy be upon them—so that by uttering a sentence, East and West will tremble. We must be Khomeynis so that by uttering one sentence all the bare-footed of our Islamic country may pour out into the streets; we must be Khomeyni, who so easily drank the poison of the acceptance of the [UN] resolution as if it was water, and steeped in his own unselfishness, embraced the companion [yar].

We believe that the goal and purpose of our system has been based on the aims and aspirations of the blessed, great prophet and the immaculate imams—may God's peace be upon them. Today, our system possesses a decision, and has concentrated its determination on this decision: That it will carry out in detail everything that our great immaculate imams have graciously taught us; and it is evident that this aim is the height of beauty, purity, kindness, monotheism and worship of God—heights which, of course, we have not yet reached. The leader of the caravan moving toward these aims was Khomeyni, the great, and his dear student, his eminence, Ayatollah Khamene'i esteemed leader of the Islamic revolution [slogans chanted] The leader of the caravan of these aims was Khomeyni, the great, and his dear student, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i is the esteemed leader of our Islamic revolution and system. And this system still follows and—God willing—will continue to follow to the end the firm commands [dasturat] and invincible principles set down by the founder of the Islamic Republic.

Their eminences the imam and the Ayatollah Khamene'i lived and live very simply, but stood and stand firmly in the face of the enemies of Islam just like the immaculate imams did, and followed and follow the same line in their defense of the deprived and their defense of the Islamic aspirations of the world's Muslims. Our appropriate and just expectation is that you should consider that this system is a part of you, and defend its goals in your own countries. You should be proud—and you are—that a system has been created in a world of blasphemy, atheism, and impiety which defends Islam, the Koran, and the greatest prophet and immaculate imams—God's benedictions and peace be upon them. And due to these very aspirations, this system has become the victim of the worst kind of murder, plunder, harassment and all kinds of accusations. [passage omitted]

We have been the subject of the worst attacks—due to our defense of the blessed Prophet and the immaculate imam—by the world's mass media and their managers, who are definetly among the able spies of the intelligence organizations of the East and West. Because of our defending the blessed Prophet and the immaculate imams, a war was imposed on us. Because of the defending the immaculate imams and the great Prophet, most Islamic countries' governments stabbed us in the back and front, and continue to do so. Because of our defense of the immaculate imams, and the great prophet—may God's peace be upon him and his scion—we have been deprived of hajj and the godless house of Sa'ud, acting as servant to the United States, has deprived us of this great divine blessing; and they conduct adverse propaganda throughout the world against us and the world's Shi'as.

Because we defend the prophet of Islam and the immaculate imams, both the East and West have arrayed themselves against us. That is why we do not bow to them; and yet we willingly have accepted the consequences of such a stance. To defend the prophet and the immaculate imams we shall confront the vulgar Western culture to the death. We shall defend the Red Shi'ism [tasha'yu sorkh]. All the explosions in the Islamic Republic Party, at the Prime Ministry, at the educational centers, and at factories, as well as the burning of farms were on account of our decision to defend the righteous aspirations of Mohammad and 'Ali—may God's peace be upon him and his scion. Defending the Islamic aspirations in the world is nothing but defending the immaculate imams—God's peace be on them. If our children perish like flowers before budding; if in Lebanon the enemies of Islam subject Hezbollah to severest attacks; if in the Gulf countries, especially in Kuwait, the supporters of the revolution are badly tortured and martyred; if the Wahhabis—the agents of colonialism—in the Saudi country massacre the Muslims who support pure Islam; if the African Muslims' hearts beat for Iran and Islam; if the Muslim Palestinians in Israel are savagely martyred; if the United States and Britain and other supporters and powers are frightened of Islam; it is all because we are defending the great Prophet and 'Ali ibn Abitaleb and the immaculate imams—peace be upon them.

It was in defence of Islam and the prophet of God and the immaculate imams that we passed a death sentence on Salman Rushdie—which led to all the so-called Islamic and non-Islamic governments rising against us. Yet, we will not deviate from that path even for a moment. It was because we defend the immaculate imams and the pure Islam that the label of islamic fundamentalism was placed on us. Though that label was given by the enemies of Islam in an effort to call us reactionaries, we willingly accept it.

There is far more to say, but neither these pages nor this session can accomodate them. The sum total is this: We have paid a heavy price to implement your aspirations. I have mentioned only a tiny part of it; that too concerns only the events after the revolution. Otherwise, there were other great martyrs. [passage omitted]

Now I ask you to invest, through your life and property, in that great objective, which is in defense of Islam, the prophet, 'Ali, and the immaculate imams—peace be upon them. Do not fear death, martyrdom, prison, or torture. Though the path is difficult, the fruit is sweet. [end recording]

Editorial Views Saudis' Hajj 'Restrictions'

NC2805163290 Tehran ABRAR in Persian 14 May 90 p 1

[Editorial: "The Saudi Regime, the Conduit for Imposing the Western Powers' Political Views"]

[Excerpts] Following the announced ban on Iranian pilgrims at the hajj ceremonies for the third consecutive year, the Saudi ruling regime has imposed new restrictions and constraints on other Muslims in order to prevent them from participating in the hajj ceremonies.

According to reports from Kuwait and other Persian Gulf countries, the Saudi regime has imposed more stringent limitations in order to prevent the Kuwaiti pilgrims from going to Hejaz to perform hajj or 'umra [the minor pilgrimage]. [passage omitted]

Creating an atmosphere of intimidation and fear will in itself put the safety of Muslims at the upcoming hajj in question, and this will result in the Saudis' achieving their objective in controlling the pilgrims because there will be fewer pilgrims.

The Saudi regime's objective in controlling the pilgrims is in order to prevent the performance of the true hajj of Abraham. It is also to silence the calls for disavowal of the pagans and to silence slogans of "Death to America" and "Death to Israel" within the precincts of the house of God.

The Saudi regime massacred 400 pilgrims to the house of God three years ago in order to snuff out the vehement cries which disavowed pagans. The regime thus perpetrated the greatest atrocity in the history of Islam. Ever since, it has been thwarting Iranian Muslims from performing hajj obligations.

The continued obstinacy of the Saudi regime in imposing quotas for pilgrims is ostensibly because of the lack of facilities to accommodate them. But in fact, it is in order to control the pilgrims themselves and ultimately to efface the moral aspects of the hajj. This enhances the danger of the absolute prevalence and imposition of the political and colonialist views of the foreign powers over the hajj ceremonies.

On the eve of the hajj, the Muslims of the region and the world should be aware of this Saudi dissimulation which is trying to render the ceremonies of the greatest politico-ideological congress of the Muslims colorless in this manner. Muslims should rise up in protest against them.

Pakistani Commander Arrives for Border Talks

LD2905210390 Tehran IRNA in English 1356 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Zahedan (Sistan-Baluchestan), May 29, IRNA—Military commander-in-chief of Pakistan's Balochistan Province Major General Mohammad Khalid arrived here today at the head of a delegation. "We have come to Iran to review border issues, and discuss cooperation of the disciplinary forces of the two countries against drug smugglers and bandits," General Khalid told reporters.

Terming the situation at the borders of the two neighbours as "good", Khalid said Pakistani military and disciplinary forces are fully ready to counter smugglers, Iranian anti-revolutionaries and bandits. On agreements reached with the Islamic Republic, he said Pakistan has strengthened its disciplinary forces to deal decisively with smugglers and car robbers, and will extradite them to Iran upon arrest.

"Attacks against 'death merchants' and bandits will be stepped up in the future," Khalid said, noting that in the wake of these measures, smugglers are now hardly active at the border spots.

Editorial Views 'Friendly' Ties With Pakistan

NC2605124190 Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 16 May 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Iran-Pakistan Enjoying Cordial Ties"]

[Text] The Pakistani Prime Minister Mrs. Benazir Bhutto paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran Tuesday [15 May] and was due to leave here this morning.

Mrs. Bhutto who is the first female premier to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran, met with President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and attended a formal banquet given in her honor by President Rafsanjani.

In this meeting regional issues of mutual interest, particularly the questions of Afghanistan and Kashmir, as well as international topics were discussed.

According to press reports the Kashmir issue will have special place in Mrs. Bhutto's talks with leaders of the Islamic states she is to visit. They are, in addition to Iran, Turkey, North Yemen, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. The same reports added that she is carrying a draft copy of a resolution on Kashmir that states Islamic countries will support Pakistan if war breaks out with India.

Pakistan is pursuing an active foreign diplomacy to raise the Kashmir issue with other Islamic states, a move which should be welcomed and supported.

Iran on its part has taken a clear stand vis-a-vis the Kashmir question, stemming from its sensitivity towards the fate of Muslims the world over.

The visit of the Pakistani premier to Tehran marks a turning point in the history of the friendly relations between the two Muslim neighboring states.

During post-revolution era, both Iran and Pakistan have constantly exchanged top level political, economic and military delegations in order to further strengthen mutual ties.

Tehran-Islamabad ties in political, cultural and economic areas reached its climax with the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979.

In the January of 1986, the leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Ali Khamene'i who was then serving as the president of the Islamic Republic, paid a state visit to Pakistan. At that time, Ayatollah Khamene'i was given a warm and unprecedented welcome by the Pakistani people. The historical trip not only promoted mutual ties but also strengthened the heartfelt ties between the two Muslim nations.

The presence of Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in the funeral service of the leader of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni last January [as published] indicates the closeness of the two countries and the degree of solidarity shown by the Pakistani leaders towards the Iranian nation.

In recent years, high ranking officials of Iran and Pakistan have always attached great importance to the strengthening of mutual ties. To this end, while serving as Iran's President, Ayatollah Khamene'i once said in a letter to President Ishaq Khan "many are after undermining Iran-Pakistan relations but these ties should be preserved carefully."

Islamabad's clear and positive stance on the Iran-Iraq war and its denunciation of Iraq for its use of chemical weapons, missile and air attacks on Iranian cities and downing of a passenger plane were among the important factors which helped promote its ties with Tehran in the past.

Pakistan was also included in the countries which expressed regret over the U.S. military actions against Iran in the Persian Gulf, calling for the pullout of American troops from that vital waterway.

Both the economic and political ties between Iran and Pakistan have been increasing since the Islamic Revolution's triumph so much so that the annual trade exchanges between them substantially increased to $400m last year, 10 times the figure of the pre-revolution era.

Iran exports oil and minerals to Pakistan and imports rice, wheat, sugar, fertilizers and textiles from that country.

The two countries also cooperate within the framework of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) which also includes Turkey. At present, Pakistani Deputy Foreign Minister Tanvir Ahmad Khan is in Tehran to participate in an extraordinary session of ECO which opened Sunday [13 May].

Larijani Comments on Iran's Foreign Policy

NC3105190590 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 3 May 90 p 16

["Weekly Political Newsletter" by Dr. Javad Larijani: "Politics—Expediency and Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] 1. Islamic Iran should be strong and prosperous, a stronghold of the world of Islam, and a center of dynamism and activity for the new thinking, of human dignity, of the assessment of the world, of the arts of living, and so on. These are not minor aspirations or objectives, but neither are we a weak or inept nation. [passage omitted]

2. If one's policy is serious it needs serious effort and a suitable atmosphere for attaining a strong and solid mode of thought. There is no doubt that unbridled defamers and uncouth ill-thinkers are the most deprived group in realizing this. Truth finds a home in the proper places, not in contaminated hearts and minds and not in obsolete or defunct thinking and existence.

This is the reason for the eminent leader's emphasis on the need for criticism while observing the limits of decorum and abstinence from recriminations and censure, and why this noble personage views politics in its true context, not in anything else.

3. One of the salient characteristics of a realistic policy is attention to context and its connection with and benefit to the system. [passage omitted]

In presenting his auspicious views on direct talks with the United States, the eminent leader of the revolution initiated his remarks very lucidly beginning with the substance. Talks are for ties and ties should be within the context of "dealings." We should ask ourselves: What dealings can we possibly have with the United States that would be to the benefit of our divine system? Without doubt, attention to the context is the best way to initiate any true political effort.

4. What has been said is only one side of the coin and the other side is political" responsibility." A political individual performs an "obligation" and this obligation is nothing but a noble deed. In such a case, politics becomes honesty. Without honesty, politics would be nothing more than putrefaction and decadence. [passage omitted]

Today the Hezbollah nation and the Muslim ummah should be hopeful of a brilliant future, more than ever before, because they have the blessing of the velayat [jurisconsult], and clearly states the ultimate decision, the last word, for those whose ethics and politics are intertwined. Thus, Islamic Iran will without doubt be a strong and prosperous center of the world of Islam and

the enemies of Islam will have no recourse but to retreat before it or to surrender, God willing.

'Western Indifference' to Third World Criticized

NC2105170090 Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 9 May 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Western Indifference and Third World Debt"]

[Text] The poor man's monetary burden has topped the agenda of all international economic meetings during the past eight years. And yet with the staggering figure close to $1.3 trillion, a practical solution to the debt dilemma confronting the Third World countries continues to elude efforts by the less developed nations.

All international crises have direct and knowable causes. As is the case with the Third World's debt problems, its origin is rooted in the unequal terms of trade imposed by the rich and powerful states. Industrialized nations, through unfair and unbalanced trade practices, oppress the poor and weak rendering them indebted forever to the whims of the capitalist/imperialist countries. Because of this iniquitous system of exploitation, the economic problem the world faces at present is equally political.

For the Third World, this economic dilemma poses a threat to their independence and sovereignty. Indeed, if the debtor nations are forced to pay even just the interest due, their vulnerable economies are sure to crumble, leading the population and the states susceptible to subversive elements. An International Monetary Fund (IMF) report published recently grimly predicted that the extent of debt would cause many people in the debtor countries to fall back into poverty in the next decade. In every country burdened by huge foreign loans, the economy continues to wither and people's income will dwindle accordingly to substandard levels.

But the technologically advanced states have been slow to develop plans to the help the Third World overcome its foreign debts. This week financial ministers of the world's seven leading industrialized nations (Group of Seven) [G-7]—United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Great Britain, Canada and Italy—are meeting on Capitol Hill in Washington to boost the capacity of the IMF/World Bank. Likewise, negotiations between G-7 and the developing world began on Monday [7 May], focusing mainly on international debt strategy. But the hard talking behind closed doors has already taken place.

Calls for a radical new approach to Third World indebtedness have met with a hardline refusal from the industrialized world's policymakers. During meetings prior to the Washington session, leading lender nations have made it clear that there will be no sweeping new solution to the crisis. Another issue of major concern is the West's new focus on Eastern Europe which translates as diversion of cash into the Eastern Bloc's emerging democracies at the expense of the Third World.

After almost a week of talks and growing frustration by debtor countries, it is obvious that the Group of Seven is paying lip service to the dilemma. This gives credence to the Third World worry that their problems are being ignored and the strong growth of the industrialized states will pass them by. The fact is, despite repeated proposals to close the gap between the rich and the poor, the developed nations have grown vigorously through the decades while the Third World continues to slide into the abyss of poverty. Brazil's ex-President Jose Sarney once lamented: "We view with deep concern the slowness and the indifference with which this problem is being dealt and the way its solution is being postponed."

The industrialized nations bear the greatest responsibility for the eight-year debt crisis confronting the world at present. According to statistics, 40,000 children less than five years of age die every day as a result of the prolonged economic dilemma. While more than a billion people in the Third World are in the grip of absolute poverty, the rich nations, meeting this week, once again arrogantly side-stepped the major economic reforms which could have remedied their sad plight.

Real negotiations between the rich and the poor nations will require more give from the wealthy side of the equation. Till then, the foreign debt dilemma will not only continue to haunt the poor but might sprout tentacles that will entangle the haves as well.

Mohammad Reza Nuri Appointed Ambassador to Libya

LD2905145590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] On the proposal of Foreign Minister Velayati, and as approved by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Mohammad Reza Nuri has been appointed as the Islamic Republic of Iran's new ambassador to Libya.

Soviet Agreement to Cross-Border Travel Awaited

LD3105154390 Tehran IRNA in English 1350 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Tabriz (East Azerbaijan), May 31, IRNA—East Azerbaijan Province is ready to carry out the contents of an agreement signed with the Soviet Union regarding cross-border travels with the Republic of Azerbaijan, Governor-General Br. Parhitzgar announced today.

"We are always ready to welcome the Muslims of Soviet Azerbaijan. However, these people should refer to their own government for speedy implementation of the agreement," Parhizgar said. Cross border travels will start as soon as the Soviet government announces its readiness, he added.

Elsewhere Parhizgar said the province is ready to set up common markets for barter trade as part of the border

agreements between the two countries. To this end, he added, a customs office and related installations have been built at the Bilehsavar border point, and will become operational in the coming days.

Agricultural Agreement Signed With Qatar

LD2705204490 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Tehran, May 27, IRNA—The Islamic Republic of Iran and Qatar signed a letter of understanding on agro-commercial cooperation in Doha today.

The letter was signed by Iranian Agriculture Minister Issa Kalantari and Qatari Municipal Affairs and Agriculture Minister Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jassim Bin-Jabbur Al Thani.

Upon his return from a 3-day visit to Qatar, Kalantari said here today that as stipulated in the letter of understanding Tehran and Doha are to cooperate in natural recources, irrigation, green space, mulching and stabilisation, and export of fruits, flowers and plants.

During the visit Kalantari was granted audience by Qatari head of state (Amir) Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani.

Musavi Visits Uruguay; Discusses Ties

NC2705072790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Mr. Mir Hoseyn Musavi, political adviser to the president, is currently on a visit to Uruguay where he met and held talks with the Uruguayan president, vice president, and ministers of foreign affairs and economic affairs.

According to the Central News Unit, the broadening of ties between the two countries was discussed during these meetings.

Velayati, Spanish Foreign Ministry Official Meet

LD3005140690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Mr. Dezcallar, the director general of foreign policy in Spain's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Spain's director general of legal affairs, met with Mr. Velayati, Iran's minister of foreign affairs. In the meeting, the director general of Spain's Foreign Ministry expressed his country's interest in expanding political and economic relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and voiced Spain's readiness to draw up an agreement on industrial, scientific, and economic cooperation, as well as for a joint commission with Iran. He also conveyed to Mr. Velayati the Spanish foreign minister's interest in visiting Iran.

Iran's minister of foreign affairs, while announcing the Islamic Republic of Iran's mutual interest in a comprehensive expansion in relations with Spain, welcomed the formation of a joint commission, saying that there are no obstacles in the way of the expanding relations between the two countries.

Industrial Delegation Leaves for Algeria 29 May

LD2905103190 Tehran IRNA in English 0850 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Tehran, May 29, IRNA—Deputy Minister of Heavy Industries Hasan Ramezanyan-pur heading a delegation left Tehran for Algiers Tuesday morning on a 7-day visit at the invitation of the Algerian minister of commerce.

Ramezanyan-pur is to follow up articles of the protocol signed between the two countries last year and to hold talks with Algerian economic officials. He is also to discuss the date for holding of the second session of the forthcoming joint Tehran-Algiers Economic Commission.

The delegation includes experts from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Oil, Mines and Metals and Commerce as well as those from the National Iranian Gas Company, Organisation of National Industries, Mines and Industries Bank and Ports and Shipping Company.

Tudeh Leaders' Lives 'in Serious Danger'

LD2905130590 London MORNING STAR in English 26 May 90 p 2

[Roger Trask report: "Tudeh Alarm at Plight of Leader"]

[Excerpt] Iranian Communists expressed alarm yesterday over the safety of the party's former general secretary Nurreddin Kianuri, who has been held in jail by the Islamic regime for 10 years.

Earlier this year, Mr. Kianuri fearlessly told a United Nations fact-finding mission visiting him in Evin prison of the horrific crimes taking place in Iran's jails.

And yesterday the Organisation of the Tudeh Party of Iran in Britain declared:

"We have now heard that since April 1990 all access and visits to Comrade Kianuri and Maria Firuz, leader of the Democratic Organisation of Iranian Women, have been banned and they are facing renewed tortures."

The organisation expressed the fear that "the lives of these long-standing fighters for human rights, democracy and the independence of our country are in serious danger."

The Tudeh Party appealed for a strong protest against this renewed torture of the two leaders, who are both in their seventies and in poor health. [passage omitted]

Bazargan, Opposition Figures 'in Danger of Arrest'

TA2905181290 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] It has been reported from Tehran that Engineer Mehdi Bazargan and leading figures of the Freedom Movement are in danger of arrest. The report indicates that members of the regime's radical faction, the Militant Clergy Association, Majles Speaker Mehdi Karrubi, and Akbar Mohtashemi, in several meetings, have called for the detention of Eng. Mehdi Bazargan and his associates, who recently issued a statement against the ruling hierarchy.

Another report on this indicates that the Freedom Movement is being backed by Ayatollah Montazeri and his followers, who staged a demonstration last week in Qom in support of this statement.

*Fight Against Improper Islamic Attire Detailed

90AS0068E London KEYHAN in Persian 10 May 90 pp 1-2

[Text] The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY [IRNA] announced that beginning on Thursday of this week (10 May) a new plan to fight improper veiling and prohibited acts will be implemented throughout the country.

The acting head of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee made this announcement and emphasized that all the resources of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee throughout the country have been mobilized for this purpose, and those who act contrary to Islamic standards will be dealt with decisively. This person also claimed that the regime of the Islamic Republic does not oppose freedom, but will deal decisively with improper veiling.

The implementation of the new plan to fight improper veiling has been an issue since a few months ago. Now, at the beginning of the warm season when men and women have to wear light clothing, this matter is being pursued more seriously.

Three weeks ago, a group of Hezbollahi men and women engaged in demonstrations and marches in Tehran against improper veiling and also demanded that the radio and television organization avoid showing programs in which veiling is not observed.

One day after the march of the Hezbollahi men and women against improper veiling, the deputy for intelligence and command operations of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee, Mohammad Za'eri, emphasized the fight against improper veiling and also said that the studies made on improperly veiled women in Tehran revealed that most improperly veiled women live in the well-to-do areas of the capital. Za'eri said that in the northern part of the city, 60 percent of the women are improperly veiled, but this ratio does not exceed 23 percent in the southern part of the city.

Nouri Chairs Anti-Cultural Corruption Meeting

LD3005131190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 May 90

[Excerpts] The 13th session of the planning committee for combatting cultural corruption met and was chaired by the interior minister ['Abdullah Nouri]. According to IRNA, this committee termed as positive the results of implementing the project to combat cultural corruption. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, the need to prevent the import, production, distribution, and sale of all forbidden films and videos, statutes, paintings, photographs, indecent publications, and varieties of clothing and accessories with vulgar pictures and insignia, was underlined. This report states that the session also decided that playing vulgar taped music, especially in passenger buses should be stopped.

Minister Interviewed on Inauguration of Railroad

NC2705130790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 May 90

[Interview with Sa'idi-kia, minister of roads and transportation, by unidentified Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [correspondent] Mr. Sa'idi-kia, please tell us about the construction and technical details of this railroad.

[Sa'idi-Kia] The preliminary arrangements for the beginning of this route were completed in the winter of 1980, several months after the start of the war. The route was initiated with the efforts of the revered martyr Engineer Kalantari. Work continued during the tenure of our dear brother Nezhad-Hoseynyan, and continues to this day.

The two-line electric train route from Bandar-e 'Abbas to Bafq is 630 km long and branches out to the Sarcheshmeh and Gol-e Gowhar copper mines and to Martyr Bahonar Pier in Bandar-e 'Abbas. The branch line is 70 km thus making the length of the entire line 700 km. The Martyr Raja'i and Martyr Bahonar piers, the city of Bandar- e'Abbasas as well as the mines of Gol-e Gowhar and Sarcheshmeh, and the cities en route such as Sirjan are all linked to Bafq and to the national railroad network. Technical details have been developed and implemented to provide a two-line electric route along the entire line. However, due to the restrictions that we had until now, we used only one line and the facade construction is only being done on one line at present. God willing, in the Five-Year Plan, the planned expansion to a two-line rout will finally be completed.

Due to the high level of technology, the speed of the passenger trains on this line is 160 km [per hour] and 120 km [per hour] for cargo. Thus, long distances can be covered in a short period of time, which will be suitable

for passenger travel. Transportation of goods and passengers will begin on the section that has been made operational today from Sirjan to Bafq, a distance of 260 km. Various platforms have been planned at the Sirjan stations for cargo such as wheat and maize, as well as for coal, iron implements, and miscellaneous other goods which will be (?swiftly handled).

[Correspondent] Thank you.

[Sa'idi-kia] You are most welcome.

'Text' of Militant Clerics' Association Statement

NC2505190590 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian
3 May 90 p 2

["Text" of statement by the Tehran Ruhaniyun-e Mobarez Association issued in Tehran on 3 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the Compassionate , the Merciful.

The United States, the arch-Satan, is the embodiment of wickedness and is the filthiest crystallization of oppression in contemporary history. Its hands are stained with the blood of humanity's most innocent offspring, all over the earth. It is the greatest plunderer of the resources of the oppressed countries and has been the source of the most destructive, antihuman events, as well as being the center of international terrorism and the supporter of world Zionism and the usurpist regime in Palestine. It is also the benefactor of the most antipopulist servile regimes in the world. The bloodthirsty United States is also the enemy of the pure Islam of Mohammad (peace and blessings be upon him and his scion) and is the fountainhead of the debased American-style Islam. The secret of the legitimacy of the anti-oppressor, Islamic revolution and the source of its greatness and dynamism is nothing other than the relentless campaign against the United States.

Imam Khomeyni, may his soul be sanctified, the pioneer of the worldwide Islamic revolution, deemed the struggle against the United States the most fundamental objective of the Islamic Revolution since the inception of the Islamic movement. Until the last moment of his auspicious life, he exhorted the noble Iranian nation and the Muslims of the world to continue this history-making struggle. He said that the policy of no compromise with the United States was the main way to ensure the preservation and steadfastness of the Islamic Revolution among his faithful and selfless followers.

Today, it is the proud Islamic Iranian nation which,with the eloquent tongue of its great leader His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i—may his shadow be extended—who is the trusted and pious guardian of the legacy of the great Khomeyni, has declared its unswerving resolve in continuing its struggle against the United States and rejecting any possibility of "ties" with the archsatan,so that once again it may prove to the world the strength and durability of the Islamic Revolution.

In its blindness, world arrogance thought that the setting of the sun of the imam's life would mark the end of the era of Khomeyni and the beginning of the dark night of humiliation and decline of the Islamic revolution. It anticipated that this humiliation and decline would force the Islamic Republic of Iran to sit in compromise with the arch-Satan. However, today it is overwhelmed with amazement and chagrin and has no recourse but to admit that Islamic Iran continues to be an invincible bastion of struggle against the treacherous United States and continues proudly to hold its own, as a center of the seething revolution of pure Mohammadan Islam.

The differences between our nation and the United States are not merely the differences between an oppressed nation and a superpower which for many years has been perpetrating the most heinous atrocities. It is a feud between the greatest enemy of Islam, which tramples on the honor of the Muslims and all the oppressed nations in bondage, on the one hand, and the Islamic Revolution, which is a manifestation of the pure Mohammadan-style Islam, on the other.

Today the turbulent tidal waves of the Islamic Revolution have transcended the boundaries of Iran and, with the blessings of Islamic Revolution, the Muslims of the world, even those in the very heartland of world arrogance, have retrieved their Islamic identity, have risen up with pride and honor, and are demanding their rights from the oppressors. The very existence of the despotic Israeli regime is being threatened by the Islamic revolution of Palestine which has entered its most sensitive phase. The shameful lifespan of the treacherous regimes of Jordan, Egypt, and many others is being threatened by the glorious uprising of the offspring of Islam. Combatant Islam has been able to terminate the Soviet usurpation of the Islamic territory of Afghanistan and with epicmaking fervor is forging ahead to conquer the last strongholds of the foreign puppets. After decades of heretical dictatorship in the Socialist countries, the Muslims have asserted their determination and powerful presence on the political and social scene. The most dreaded nightmare of world arrogance and the United States, that is, as they announced at the very beginning of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, that Islam is the greatest enemy of their diabolical lust and illicit interests, has materialized to a great extent. World apostasy feels more effete and impotent than it did ever before. The late imam of the Islamic ummah said: "This century, by the will of God Almighty, is the century of the preponderance of the oppressed over the oppressors and of truth over falsehood," and more than at any other time his prognostications are on the verge of fulfillment. At such a crucial juncture of history, the ultimate victory of the Islamic Revolution lies in the pledge of the Muslim Iranian nation, which is the pioneer of the worldwide Islamic movement, to display its uncompromising spirit against the archsatan by continuing its struggle against the oppressors and by shattering the mythical pride of this criminal superpower.

The announcement of the categorical and pride-inspiring stance of the great leader of the Islamic Revolution at such a sensitive juncture is tantamount to the perpetuation of the Islamic Revolution and is the best manifestation of the homage to the lofty status of the great imam of the Islamic ummah on the eve of the anniversary of the demise of that exalted pioneer. It has imbued joy and strength in all the combatants of Islam all over the world and in the sorrowful hearts of the illustrious martyrs' families, prisoners of war, and the missing ones, all the combatants and the devout and revolutionary forces of Islamic Iran, and has inspired them with optimism regarding a great and prestigious future.

It once again elucidates the policy of the Islamic system so that our dedicated and noble officials, with their reliance on the miracle-performing forces of the nation on the domestic scene as well as all over the world, and by virtue of the strength and joy of the combatant offspring of Islam at home and abroad, may be able to perform their crucial mission. They may be assured that, for the cohesion of our nation and the strength of the worldwide Islamic Revolution, there is no more powerful or more satisfactory motivating factor than fury against the United States and the proclamation that there can be no compromise with this criminal superpower which is the nurturer of all the trouble in the contemporary era.

The Ruhaniyun Mobarez Association of Tehran, while expressing its gratitude to the great leader, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, pledges with all its heart and soul, in unison with the Muslim Iranian nation, the vali-ye amr [guardian of the cause], and the leader, to continue to tread the path of Imam Khomeyni and to defend the principles and values of the pure Islam of Mohammad (peace be upon him and his scion) and the lofty ideals of the Islamic Revolution.

On the threshold of the anniversary of the heart-rending demise of Imam Khomeyni, may God be pleased with him, the illustrious pioneer of the worldwide Islamic Revolution, we ask the entire mature Iranian nation to observe the anniversary ceremonies in the most magnificent manner and to display their neverending indignation to the enemies of Islam, spearheaded by the world-devouring United States.

In conclusion, we request all the followers of Islam and those loyal to the Islamic Revolution and its objectives and ideals not to transgress the confines of justice and courtesy in expressing their opinions or criticism, which is the natural right of all. They should not consider themselves authorized, in this way, to wound others' sentiments by uncalled for accusations against those with whose opinions they do not agree. In fact, in their assessment of individuals' personalities, they should observe all the guidelines of decorum at all times, so that the boundary between error and treachery remains clear and society is not in the grip of ambiguity. They should not violate the code of decency of individuals or cast aspersions on their revolutionary record or social positions. They should not simply dismiss the life's work of those who, at most sensitive junctures, have rendered meritorious services by their perception of thought and deed in the delineation of the bases of the revolution and their defense of the values of the pure Islam of Muhammad, peace be upon him and his scion.

They should bear in mind that the real enemy is the United States and a struggle against the United States requires the mobilization of all the unified forces who are adherents of the principles of the revolution, defenders of the country's independence, guardians of the honor of the ummah, and men of goodwill. They should always bear in mind the following lofty exhortations of the holy Koran: "Mohammad is the apostle of God, and those who are with him, are strong against unbelievers, but compassionate amongst each other."

Greetings and salutations.

[Signed] Ruhaniyun-e Mobarez Association of Tehran, 3 May 1990.

President Calls for Investment in Production

LD2805091590 Tehran IRNA in English 0725 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Terhan, May 28, IRNA—President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Sunday [27 May] called for removal of obstacles hindering production and adopting of measures to encourage public investment in production. He made the remark in a meeting with representatives of velayat-e faqih (office of the religious jurispurdence) at the Islamic Revolution's Gards Corps (IRGC).

Referring to the reasons forcing the contemporary revolutions to fail, he said that economic shortages have been the prime reason for failure of almost all revolutions in Africa, Eastern bloc and Latin America.

"Of course the Islamic revolution is a cultural one and has no problems from political and military points of view. But in this juncture of time what must be paid attetntion to is: elimination of obstacles on the way of production, utilizing capitals in the hands of the public and preventing misuse of these capitals by anti- revolutionaries. This is the policy of the leadership and the system," he said.

The president said that the trend of reforms for improving the economic structure of the country is good adding that at present the factories are moving in the right direction which will benefit the public, the government and the units themselves.

$23 Billion Marked To Boost Industrial Production

LD2705203190 Tehran IRNA in English 1654 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Tehran, May 27, IRNA—$23 Billion has been earmarked for boosting the production capacity of Iranian factories during the first 5-year plan, Finance Minister Mohsen Nurbakhsh announced today. Nurbakhsh speaking at the inaugural session of a three-day seminar of managers of Iranian banks abroad, said that execution of basic projects which need investment has also been predicted on the basis of a medium-term programme within the next five years.

"The programme gives priority to petrochemical industries which need some five to six billion rials (about $71 to 85 million.)," he said.

He said that steel industries and agriculture were next on the priority list, and went on to cite the 'Kesht-o San'at' (cultivation and industry) project in the southern province of Khuzestan, as an example. Kesht-o San'at is expected to yield 700,000 tons of sugar per year in addition to production of paper and other articles.

"For the optimization of the industrial situation, the buy-back system is being considered and some 10 billion rials ($143 million) has been predicted in this regard," Nurbakhsh said.

The seminar was inaugurated by Central Bank Governor Mohammad Hoseyn 'Adeli earlier today.

*Army Planes Used To Carry Passengers

90AS0079N London KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 90 p 4

[Text] The shortage of airplanes for passenger air travel and the inability of the National Iranian Airlines Company to purchase new airplanes has forced the Army Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran to make use of Air Force airplanes for transporting passengers to various parts of the country.

The air communications service of the Army of the Islamic Republic, which has taken over the duty of transporting passengers under the name of "SAHA," began passenger services early this month by carrying passengers destined for Sanandaj and turned the military airplanes into national airlines.

According to reports from Tehran, at the present, military planes have taken over passenger and cargo transportation flights in three provinces. In the inauguration ceremonies of the first SAHA flight to Sanandaj, an Islamic Republic Army Air Force official said that the Province of Kordestan is the third province that has been provided flight services by the military airplanes with the perseverance of the officials.

KEYHAN, published in Tehran, which had published the report about the start of the passenger service flights of the military airplanes to Sanandaj, writes: "The flights of the airline organization of the military of the Islamic Republic (SAHA) will be on Saturdays, Mondays, and Wednesdays every week and hence, with the inauguration of passenger flights by the Army Air Force, the total flights of this organization and the Aseman Airline Company to Sanandaj will increase to seven flights per week."

*Tabriz Domestic Airport Becomes International

90AS0079M London KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 90 p 4

[Text] With the start of foreign flights from Tabriz Airport to Turkey, Syria, Dubayy, and Soviet Azerbaijan, by the first half of this year, the domestic airport of Tabriz will become an international airport.

The news concerning the changing of Tabriz Airport to an international airport was given to reporters and representatives of the media some time ago, after the visit of the deputy minister of roads and transport of the Islamic Republic and the head of the national airlines organization to that city.

During his visit to the Tabriz Airport facilities, the head of the national airlines organization said to reporters: "Considering the plan to expand the airlines and also the importance of Eastern Azerbaijan Province in terms of industry and agriculture, the Ardabil Airport will be put into operation in the future." The above-mentioned official added: "In and effort to activate the air technical and aviation training centers in the country and considering the existence of the resources in Tabriz, the aviation school for modern airplanes and airplanes without motors, gliders, will be built in that city, and trainees shall be chosen from among the high school students."

*IRGC, Basijis Titles, Ranks Announced

90AS0079L London KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 90 p 2

[Text] The titles and ranks of the Guard Corps [Islamic Revolution Guarpd Corps, IRGC], the approval of which was published in the previous issue, were announced as follows:

1. Guard Corps Private
2. Guard Corps Private Second Class
3. Guard Corps Private First Class
4. Guard Corps [Razmyad]
5. Guard Corps [Razmavar] Third Class
6. Guard Corps [Razmavar] Second Class
7. Guard Corps [Razmavar] First Class
8. Guard Corps [Razmdar] Second Class
9. Guard Corps [Razmdar] First Class
10. Guard Corps Third Lieutenant

11. Guard Corps Second Lieutenant
12. Guard Corps First Lieutenant
13. Guard Corps Captain
14. Guard Corps Major
15. Guard Corps Second Colonel
16. Guard Corps Colonel
17. Guard Corps Second Brigadier General Commander
18. Guard Corps Brigadier General Commander
19. Guard Corps Major General Commander
20. Guard Corps Lieutenant General Commander
21. Guard Corps General Commander

In regard to the Basij [mobilization] forces, similar ranks shall exist with the difference being that instead of the term "Guard Corps," "Basiji" will be added as a prefix or suffix. For instance, Basiji Third Lieutenant or Basiji Brigadier General and finally Basiji General Commander.

'Alireza 'Andalib, the deputy director of manpower of the general headquarters of the Guard Corps, who announced these ranks, did not say what official or legal authority has approved them.

It should be pointed out that Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the leader and commander general of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic, gave the uniforms of the Basijis to them in ceremonies three months ago and emphasized that by no means does he intend to turn the Basijis into a military force. However, with the granting of these ranks, the Basij also has become a separate armed force, in addition to the Army and the Guard Corps.

*500 Kg of Pure Morphine Seized, 'Gang' Arrested

90AS0079C London KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 90 p 2

[Text] On Saturday this week [12 May], 500 kg of pure morphine were discovered and seized in Western Azerbaijan (Reza'iyyeh), and narcotics agents arrested nine persons as international smugglers in this connection.

The discovery of 500 kg of pure morphine, which has been estimated to be worth 15 billion rials, is a sign of the unbelievable spread of smuggling and the distribution of narcotics in Iranian society.

The spokesman of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee of Azarbaijan announced on Sunday [13 May] in Tabriz that the members of this gang had smuggled more than 1,300 kg of pure morphine earlier. The above-mentioned official did not explain whether this amount of pure morphine was distributed and used in the country or sent abroad.

*Iran Receives in Aid, Credit From IDB

90AS0079I London KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 90 p 4

[Text] In order to provide for its financial needs related to the import of steel and other necessary materials for industrial activities, the Islamic Republic received $30 million in financial aid and credit from the Islamic Development Bank [IDB]. The agreement concerning the receipt of this banking loan was signed some time ago by the representatives of the Ministry of Industries of the Islamic Republic and the National Iranian Steel Company, from the Islamic Republic, and 'Uthman Sik, the deputy director of the Islamic Development Bank, from that bank. The Tehran newspapers that had published the report on the borrowing of $30 million from the Islamic Development Bank announced that the signed agreement between the officials of the regime and the Islamic Development Bank includes two items of $15 million each. The Islamic Development Bank apparently has paid half the above-mentioned amount for importing PVC [polyvinyl chloride?] to the Ministry of Industries and the other half to the National Iranian Steel Company for importing steel.

According to reports from the Islamic Republic, the contracts signed with the Islamic Development Bank in Tehran are based on Islamic contracts, and the recipients of the loan must repay the borrowed money within the next three years. The officials of the above-mentioned bank have recommended that the Islamic Republic buy the materials needed from Islamic countries, if possible.

In the Islamic Development Bank, of which all the capital comes from the Arab and Islamic countries, at the present time, there are 45 member countries, and its capital amounts to 750 million Islamic dinars. In 1989, the Islamic Republic joined the Islamic Development Bank, and apparently this hurried membership has had its advantages, such as the possibility of a loan.

*Dubbay Largest Exporter of Food to Iran

90AS0079O London KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 90 p 3

[Text] In the past year (1989), through the free port of Dubayy, the Islamic Republic exported about $125 million in foodstuff to other countries of the world. These items include mainly shelled and unshelled pistachios, caviar, vegetables, fruits, and several other food items.

AL-KHALIJ, published in Sharjah, which reported the above-mentioned statistics in a recent issue, pointed out that the Islamic Republic, with the export of $125 million in foodstuff, has achieved first rank among exporters of foodstuff from the Dubayy free port. India, Thailand, New Zealand, and Pakistan have the first to fifth ranks [as published], after the Islamic Republic.

In its statistical report, this same newspaper wrote that the Islamic Republic has also won first rank in importing foodstuff produced in other countries through the free port of Dubayy and by purchasing various food items at

a value of $150 million is considered the largest importer of these materials from Dubayy. Next to the Islamic Republic, last year, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the Federal Republic of Germany were the largest purchasers of foodstuff from Dubayy.

Experts in trade affairs believe that the official published figures by the statistical officials of Dubayy show the volume and value of official imports and exports from that port and do not include the figures related to smuggled goods.

*Value of Imports Higher Than Non-Oil Exports

90AS0068G London KEYHAN in Persian
10 May 90 p 4

[Text] Last year (1368) [21 March 1989-20 March 1990], by exporting certain traditional goods, the Islamic Republic added approximately $1.1 billion to the treasury of the country.

According to the foreign trade statistics of the country published by the Customs Office of the Islamic Republic, in the year in question, Iranian merchants exported a total of about 1.445 million tons of non-oil products at a value of 78.504 billion rials. The foreign currency obtained from these exports has been estimated by the Customs Office of the Islamic Republic to be about $1.21 billion. A comparison of the weight and value of the non-oil exports of Iran with that of the previous year indicates that such exports increased by 23.1 percent in weight and 16.9 percent in value.

An analysis of the figures and statistics related to non-oil exports last year shows that at the head of the export list, three essential export items—hand-woven woolen carpets, shelled and unshelled pistachios, and various kinds of animal hide—take the first to third positions.

The Customs Office of the Islamic Republic announced in its statistical report that the export of handwoven woolen carpets last year comprised about one-third of the total exports. After exported carpets, shelled and unshelled pistachios, and hides made up the largest non-oil export figures for Iran. The three important export items of Iran, woolen carpets, pistachios and hides, made up about 63 percent of the total value of the non-oil exports of Iran in 1368.

An analysis of the foreign trade statistics of Iran in the past year shows that the Islamic Republic imported a significant volume of goods and items produced in other countries in exchange for the export of non-oil goods. A major portion of the goods imported into Iran were produced in the Western industrial countries and Japan. Last year, goods produced in the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, France, Italy, Turkey, Sweden, and England comprised the major goods exported to Iran.

The markets of the Islamic Republic have purchased and absorbed in the past year alone about $2 billion worth of goods produced in Western countries, Japan, Korea, and several other industrial countries through several free ports in the Persian Gulf region. Statistics published by the Iranian economic organization indicate that last year the ratio of imports to exports of non-oil products was 93 to seven. In other words, last year the Islamic Republic imported about 14 times the items that it exported in the form of non-oil products from other countries, mainly from Western industrial countries. These items were essential consumer goods needed by the people.

*Several Import Items Declared Duty-Free

90AS0068F London KEYHAN in Persian
10 May 90 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of Industries of the Islamic Republic, pursuing the unannounced open-door policy, declared the export of 296 other items free, without the requirement of certification that they are not manufactured in Iran. The new list of imported goods not requiring certification includes foodstuff, chemicals, industrial tools, paper, electrical and electronic equipment, and other similar goods.

According to reports from Tehran, the public relations office of the Ministry of Industries of the Islamic Republic published a list of 296 items and announced that the import of those items from now on will not require certification that they are not produced in the country, and merchants may make use of preferred foreign currency to import these items. The announced list of items contains various types of electrical and electronic equipment; various types of paper used in industry, such as cardboard, cigarette paper, binding paper and cardboard, drying paper and cardboard, stencil paper, and new travelers checks; various chemicals; and industrial equipment. Experts on international trade believe that with merchants not being required to obtain certification for the freed goods, the domestic productive industry for these goods will be completely destroyed, and in this way another step will be taken to stop the domestic production wheels and make the country dependent on the products of other Western industrial countries.

*Young King Sends Message to Released Hostages

90AS0068J London KEYHAN in Persian
10 May 90 p 2

[Text] Reza Pahlavi, the Iranian king, sent a telegram to Frank Reed and Robert Polhill, the two released American hostages, and emphasized that the Iranian nation has had no involvement in taking them and others hostage. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"I call your attention to the point that the people of Iran have no responsibility in taking you hostage and imposing inhuman suffering which the kidnappers have forced and are forcing on you and other hostages."

"I await the day when all the hostages, including the 50 million people captive in Iran, are freed from captivity."

"I wish you and your family happiness and success."

Nepal

Communists Call for Abolition of Constitution

BK0106010190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1919 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Kathmandu, May 31 (AFP) - The Nepal Communist Party has called for the country's existing Constitution to be abolished immediately and all political appointments made under the previous government rescinded, a statement from the group said Thursday [31 May]. The statement, issued here after a three-day meeting of the Central Committee of the party's Politburo, also said an upcoming draft constitution should be made public and approved by the next elected parliament. It also called for amnesty for all political activists sought for actions against the partyless panchayat government—dissolved by royal decree in April after a two-month democracy movement—including several leaders in exile to avoid arrest.

"It is regretable and strange that even after one and a half months...the multi-party interim government is lagging behind in withdrawing the cases filed against various politicians under the defunct panchayat system," the statement said.

"All political appointments made during the panchayat regime should be dismissed...or demoted or transferred, and legal provisions or acts should be enforced to delegate authority to democratic persons during the transition period," it added.

It also demanded that the interim government take measures to nationalise property acquired illegally and effect extensive reforms of police administration.

Pakistan

Further Reportage on Violence in Sindh Province

Bhutto Cancels Gulf Tour

BK3105114490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 31 May 90

[By Masood Shah]

[Text] Karachi, May 31 (AFP)—Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, struggling to restore communal peace and save her party's government in Sindh, Thursday [31 May] cancelled her six-nation Gulf tour, official sources said. A spokesman for the prime minister confirmed that Ms. Bhutto's second mission to seek support from the Moslem world for the separatist movement in the northern Indian state of Kashmir had been called off due to the "internal situation."

Ms. Bhutto, who visited eight Islamic Middle East and North African countries between May 15 and May 23, was scheduled to visit Oman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Iraq, Kuwait and Bahrain from Saturday [2 June]. The trip was considered important by Ms. Bhutto who said her country was facing war threats from India for supporting the Kashmiri's cause.

The spokesman said in Islamabad that no new date had been fixed.

Ms. Bhutto has headquartered herself in this provincial capital, rocked by violence after clashes with police in Hyderabad, 110 miles (176 kilometres) north of here Sunday [27 May] in which more than 50 people died, according to newspapers.

The overall unofficial death toll in Sindh since ethnic violence erupted on May 14 and later turned into political rivalry, has gone up to 254.

Firing again broke out here Thursday [31 May] killing at least six people. In one incident a labour court lawyer, the guard of the court judge and a court employee were gunned down in the court premises in central Karachi. Another person was killed near the airport, police said.

A curfew was further extended to another eastern district, Korangi, after clashes overnight in which rocket launchers were reportedly used, officials said.

Random shooting by unidentified gunmen has created alarm in the city. The incidents since Sunday have claimed 122 lives in Karachi alone.

Newspapers Thursday said an army patrol arrested two policemen who were shooting indiscriminately from a car in the northern district Wednesday.

In a gun battle between soldiers chasing the car and its occupants the driver was killed and two persons were arrested in an injured condition, the report said. Three others escaped. The dead and the injured were all policemen in plainclothes, it said. No official comment was immediately available.

A jail warden and four prisoners with bullet wounds were admitted to a local hospital Wednesday [30 May] when inmates belonging to the ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and the nationalist Jiye Sindh reportedly went on a shooting spree against the police in Karachi's central jail.

Reports said the inmates, who were armed with smuggled weapons, were protesting the tightening of regulations in the jail following the escape of a Jiye Sindh activist Nawab Leghari.

Ms. Bhutto, blaming a handful of terrorists in political parties for the trouble in her home province, has said the provincial government would adopt tougher measures to arrest criminals. At a news conference in Hyderabad Wednesday, she rejected the casualty figures as exaggerated. Defending Sunday's police action against "terrorists" in Hyderabad, she said the death toll in the press

was "incorrect and exaggerated." Only 28 people had died in two days of clashes between the police and terrorists, she said.

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and the Army Chief General Mirza Aslam Beg had condemned the "indiscriminate killings" in Hyderabad. The president called the operation "ill-conceived" and demanded a judicial probe.

Ms. Bhutto agreeing to a commission of inquiry, has ruled out the dissolution of her provincial government saying it would not bring about the desired results. With half of her country's biggest industrial city under curfew with water supplies curtailed after "saboteurs" breached a Karachi canal, Ms. Bhutto came under pressure from her own party members.

Javed Jabbar, minister of state for science and technology, described the Hyderabad killings as "without justification." Mr. Jabbar, a Karachi senator said the government should accept the failure of the state machinery in controlling the acts of terrorism. His criticism follows another important PPP deputy Makhdoom Khaliquzzaman's attacks two days ago. "There was no time for postponing painful decisions," Mr. Jabbar said echoing the persistent opposition demand for direct presidential rule in Sindh.

"The prime minister should take her ministers into her confidence. There was something fundamentally wrong in the system and we should accept it," he said.

"Police and intelligence (units) have no democratic accountability and this is a kingdom within a kingdom and a state within a state," he said.

Ms. Bhutto has said her government had examined all constitutional provisions and "we come to the conclusion that coordination between police and and military could restore peace." She invited rival groups for peace talks with the Sindh government, but leaders of the Urdu-speaking Mohajir migrants refused to meet her in Hyderabad.

Seven Killed in Karachi 31 May

BK3105145290 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Effective steps have been taken to overcome the present dangerous situation arising out of the lawlessness and indiscriminate killing of people in sniper firing in Karachi. It has been officially stated in Karachi today that army units will patrol the city areas. Combined Army and police patrolling will be started in various commercial and residential areas of the city and its suburbs and in the surrounding villages. The vigilance posts set up at a number of places in the city during the 1988 election will be utilized again. The Army has been present in some subdivisions of Karachi Central and West for the last week. In view of the security requirements at present, the Army's responsibilities are being extended to all the four districts and all subdivisions of Karachi. The Army and the divisional administration of Karachi are to jointly formulate the necessary steps in this regard.

Reports of fresh violence have been received from various parts of Karachi today. According to official sources, seven people have been killed and 12 injured in sniper firing. The injured have been admitted to hospital. Meanwhile, curfew was relaxed for two hours twice today in all curfew-bound areas of Karachi Central, East and West districts. Curfew was relaxed from 1500 to 1800 in curfew-bound areas of Hyderabad and Latifabad subdivisions today. Earlier, it was relaxed from 0600 to 1000 in the morning.

16 More Reported Dead

BK3105162290 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpt] In Karachi, at least 15 people were killed and a number of others injured when a bus was fired upon by terrorists near Qayyumabad this evening. Official sources told Radio Pakistan's representative that the jam-packed bus was going toward Landhi when the terrorists opened a burst of fire at the bus. The dead and the injured have been shifted to hospital. There were also incidents of violence in different parts of Karachi today, and according to official sources, eight people were killed in sniper firing. Twelve others persons who were injured have been hospitalized.

In Karachi today, police arrested Jafar Ali, MPA [Member of Provincial Assembly], and 10 other persons who accompanied him to the police station for forcibly seeking the release of a councillor, Javed, who was arrested for the alleged murder of Shabbir Ahmad and his two-year-old daughter. Councillor Javed was in possession of arms at the time of arrest. [passage omitted]

Delhi Radio Updates Situation

BK0106032090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] In Pakistan, 44 more persons were killed and 60 wounded in the unabated violence in the Sindh Province yesterday. This raises the death toll in the province over the last week to nearly 300. While in Karachi, 37 people were gunned down in the various violent incidents, seven others were killed following an attack by armed men on a passenger train in Hyderabad.

The AIR [All India Radio] Islamabad correspondent, Suresh Chopra, reports that the Pakistan Army Chief General Mirza Aslam Beg had a three-hour meeting with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad yesterday on the prevailing situation. In another development, the prime minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, has canceled her six-nation Gulf tour scheduled to begin from Sunday, because of the internal situation in the country.

Meanwhile, the chief of the Muhajir Qaumi Movement [MQM], Mr. Altaf Hussain, has urged the Amnesty

International and Human Rights Commission to send their representatives to Karachi and Hyderabad to get a firsthand account of the atrocities perpetrated by the Pakistan People's Party government. In a communication to the two international agencies, he asked them to urge the government of Pakistan to immediately stop the ruthless killings of innocent Muhajirs.

A report from London says that the MQM supporters in Britain held a demonstration outside the Pakistan High Commission to protest against the violence in Karachi and Hyderabad.

World Forums Endorse Pakistan's Stand on Kashmir

BK2905114690 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Most of the delegates from the 25 countries which attended the meetings of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and the Council of Socialist International in Cairo recently have endorsed Pakistan's principled stand on Kashmir. The president of Punjab PPP [Pakistan People's Party], Mr. Fakr Zaman, who led the Pakistan delegation to both these forums told a news conference in Lahore today that the Council of Socialist International adopted a Pakistan resolution for solving the Kashmir issue through dialogue. He said there was a general consensus during the deliberation that both Pakistan and India should start a dialogue to solve the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Editorial Doubts AIG's Shura Plan Will Succeed

BK2505144590 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 25 May 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Neither Interim, Nor Government"]

[Text] The stillborn entity of what likes to refer to itself with the all-impressive name of the Afghan Interim Government [AIG] (sometime also with the added appellation of 'Islamic') has just issued itself yet another lease of life in the form of the umpteenth scheme to acquire legitimacy. However, it is a foregone conclusion that the 'shura' [council] plan announced by the Acting President Pir Syyed Ahmad Gaylani at a press conference in Peshawar on Tuesday [22 May] would not have a fate any different from all such equally unconvincing charades enacted by the AIG since the drama of its 'elected' formation early last year. The latest scheme too is bound to prove a non-starter for reasons which by now have become obvious to the entire world.

The basic problem with the AIG has been that it represents a balance of power within the Afghan Resistance contrived at Rawalpindi's Madinatul Hujjaj in February 1989 which does not at all represent the actual comparative strengths and influence of the component groups on the ground inside Afghanistan. The more influential parties of the Mujahidin had then been influenced to allow undue importance to be given to the peripheral outfits so as not to jeopardize the fragile unity within the Resistance ranks. But it was meant to be only a stop-gap arrangement as denoted by 'Interim' in the AIG's name. Besides, fully aware of AIG leadership's limitations, the so-called 'fundamentalist' groups succeeded in getting the stipulation incorporated in the scheme that the entire Cabinet must start functioning inside Afghanistan within a specified time-frame or else it would stand dissolved.

The pathetic inability of the AIG since then to shift even its offices to inside the territory which it is supposed to be governing, needs no elaboration. But the continued efforts being made by its leadership to be accepted as representative of the Afghan people is a cruel joke on the suffering nation. The time has clearly run out for the kind of formula of nominated 'shura' advanced in the latest instance by Pir Gaylani. There is no substitute for a free election, preferably under international supervision, if the ravaged land and people of Afghanistan are to be allowed a chance to reestablish peace and stability. Pakistan, Iran and the Soviet Union—the three immediate neighbouring countries of Afghanistan and hence with a direct stake in Afghanistan's stability—must move ahead to work out a joint strategy to that end. Only that can prevent the outside interested powers from fishing in the ill-fated country's troubled waters any longer.